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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1882.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERANEAN BANK VS. GOVIND ABBAJEE.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out.

KING, KING AND CO. VS. MAJOR O. W. BRAINE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, a Major in the 18th Regiment N. I., was formerly Transport officer at Shikarpore, and is now in the Staff Corps at Sibi. He had since 1874 dealings with the plaintiffs, who acted as his agents and bankers in Bombay, and there was a running account between them. Accounts had from time to time been furnished to the defendant, who had never objected to their correctness. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,666 with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

### A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Dadoomeya Dost Mahomed, the defendant's chief mehta, was further cross-exainmed by Mr. Jardine. As to the Colaba Mill shares, witness said they were sold by Kessowjee to Nursey for Rs. 51,750, but no entry was made in the books until the Deewaleee The defendant subsequently sold the shores on different dates. Like the Colaba shares, no entries were made in the books of the sale of the Alerandra and Nursey shares. The latter were sold for Rs. 1,15,815. It was probably an understanding between the partners to have opened a personal account of Nursey Kessowjee in the books of the firm. At the Deewallee of 1933, Rs. 90,000 were credited to Kessowjee Naik and debited to Nursey Kessowjee; and at the Deewallee of 1934, about Rs. 22,00,000 or Rs. 23,00,000 were similarly credited and debited. The balances were struck two, four, or six months after the Deewallee when the interest had beeu calculated. After all the accounts are made up, the balances are struck one after another: and hence the delay. The transfer entries were made at the office at Mandavie Bunder, the particulars being taken from the books. The particulars of the entry of Rs. 4,81,000 were not in the books, because it was a new entry; and they were obtained from the partners. In no year of the firm's existence did so many transfers take place as in the year 1934. The firm mortgaged defendant's shares and applied the monies raised to their own uses. Witness could not say whether the defendant was aware of that fact. The defendant was not in the habit of receiving large sums of money from the mortgagees.

Mr. Lang admitted that in 1931 and 1932 the defendant himself mortgaged some of his shares and received monies upon them.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—In every instance in which the defendant mortgaged his shares in 1931 and 1932, entries thereof appeared in his books; and when Nursey Kessowjee and Co. mortgaged his shares and applied the proceeds to their own use, no entries were made in their books. The transfer entries relating to transactions of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. with people generally amounted to crores of rupees. At the Deewalee of 1934, transfers were credited to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and debited to Kessowjee Naik to the extent of about Rs. 1,15,000. The firm commenced to deal in shares on their own account from 1934. In that year they sold some Fleming shares belonging to the defendant.

The witness' examination was not over when the court adjoured.

### THE SAVANT WADI DIVORCE CASE.

KING *vs.* KING.

YESTERDAY Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford ad Boevey, applied to Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers on behalf of the petitioner in this case, Mr. R. A. King, for an order for a warrant of arist to issue against the respondent Captain J. . King for non-payment of Rs. 1,869-11-3, of wh Rs. 827-6-9 was the balance of the petitioner'salimony and maintenance of the children at Rs.00 a month due on the 26th ultimo (after deducug Rs. 672-9-3 paid by the respondent on accont) together with Rs. 1,042-4-6, the amount of the ,titioner's taxed costs of the suit.

Mi Turner, who was in Chambers at the time, said e appeared for the respondent in the suit, and appli to the Judge to grant a Judge's Summons instel of an *ex parte* order on the ground that he ha had no notice of this intended application; and tt on the 7th September last it had been arrand between him and Mr. Crawford that the alimoi and maintenance of the children should be redied to Rs. 150 a month, in consequence of the reondent having been removed by Government fm his appointment in the Political Department; so that the payment of the costs should stand er until after H. E. the Governor's final decision Captain King's case should be known.

Mr. Tner further stated tha Captain King had received a official letter from Government informing him at if on the re-hearing of the suit he should bable to clear his character of the stigma at presenaffecting him, the Governor in Council would be clined to re-consider the question of his employme in a civil department; that as no final decision hayet been come to, the costs were not payable; a that, acting under the arrangement above refer l to, the alimony and maintenance at rate of Rs. a month had been paid up to the end the tof Novberext and only Rs. 150 for Decembe remained uaid.

Mr. Crawid admitted the arrangement as to the Rs. 150, but ted that it was made without prejudice to theecree, and that he had merely promised that tpayment of the taxed costs should stand over ull after Captain King had had an opportunity seeing the Governor and not indefinitely till er the final decision of Government should be kno.

His Lordshipthought that, as there was no consideration for t agreement to reduce the Rs. 300 to Rs. 150, it was t binding upon the edtitioner, and that she could thdraw from it at any moment. His Lordship also si that as the alleged arrangement to allow the payent of the costs to stand over was denied, he shousign the order, but he asked Mr. Crawford if he vld not be satisfied with attachment for the cosonly. This Mr. Crawford declined to accede to, d the order was then signed for a warrant of arre to issue.

### THE POONA RIFLE MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In your iss of the 18th instant is a notice from the Honorary ecretary, N. I. R. A., under the head of Sporting, ted Meerut, 14th January, 1882, that the result of e annual meeting cannot be given, because the oona scores have not been received. Permit me inform the public in general, and the members of N. I. R. A. in particular, through the medium your paper, that the daily score-papers, showinn detail the three best scores in each match in whi three competitors contested, were duly prepared a despatched to the address of the Honorary Secrey, N. I. R. A., Meerut; that they were also telegraed to the *Bombay Gazette* and were published inat newspaper, and that the scores of the 30th Decoer appeared in the issue of 31st December, 1881, ce which date they have been publicly known.

ADAM SMITH, Lieut.,
Bo. Vol. Rifles, Lo Secy., N. I. R. A., Poona.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Pachamba (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Clan Alpine (s), Jeddah; Propitious (s), Shield; Columbian (s), Jeddah; Pehlwan (s), Bhownuggur; Banksome Hall (s), Liverpool; Oorun (s), Cutch; Ellis, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lavaine (s), Havre; Enchantress (s), Antwerp; Clan Maclean (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Prinz Frederic Carl and Bretton Hall entered, and Grantully left the dock to-day.

GOA.—The Lisbon Government have sanctiond the reduction of the price of salt, and the fare of the ferry boats, to half the present rates in conformity with a proposal made by the Governor-General of Goa.

THE MHOW SCANDAL.—We understand that a warrant has been received here for the apprehension of Mahomed Alli, on charges of extortion and defamation, preferred against him by Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee, late of the Commissariat Department at Mhow.—*Deccan Herald.*

A BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Cooshna Ramia and four other tindals of native crafts were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, two of them for anchoring, and the others for sailing, their vessels in the fair way without exhibiting a light. They were each fined Rs. 10.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—John Ryan, Thornquiste, Mathews, Benny, and Brown, seamen of the British ship I. V. Troop, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Mr. Frank Trites, the second officer of that vessel, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of Rutna Bajee, aged twenty years, who died from the effects of injuries to his right leg received on board the steamship Armenia, on the 18th instant, by a bag of grain having fallen upon the leg and fractured it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A HEAVY LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Vida Poonjee, a Metha, in the firm of Vussonjee Nansey at Mandavie, reported to the Police on Monday last, that he had lost currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,230. He said that they had dropped out of his pocket somewhere between the office of Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Company and Mr. McFadden's office in the Elphinstone Circle.

LECTURE.—A lecture on atmospheric pressure was delivered last Monday evening, in the rooms of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, before a large and influential audience of Europeans and natives, by Jeerumjee Jamsetjee Mody, B.A. A correspondent says that educated natives would do well to follow up the good example set by Mr. Jeerumjee, and utilize their time in preparing lecturers on popular subjects for the instruction and edification of their townsmen.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Panjee Champa, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a hamal in the service of Messrs. Chrystal and Co. at the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. On the evening previous at about 6 p. m., while in the office, he suddenly dropped down on the floor in a fit and died almost immediately. The verdict was,—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL AT SURAT.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Nawab of Baila Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company's Mill at Surat, is to take place on Sunday, the 23th inst. The machinery and buildings, on the latest improved principles, are estimated to cost Rs. 4,50,000. The contract has been given to Mr. Bomonjee Dadabhoy, Contractor, of Bombay. At present the mill will be fitted with 14,000 spindles and 125 looms, but there will be accommodation for 16,000 spindles and 150 looms. It is calculated that the mill will be in working order by the beginning of 1883. The directors, we hear, have resolved to add to the Spinning and Weaving industry, that of paper manufacturing and dyeing.

THE VACANT SEAT IN THE CORPORATION.—We are glad Mr. Grattan Geary has been asked to stand for the seat in the Corporation, vacated by Mr. Winter. He will be an invaluable acquisition to that body and an independent member too. The absence of two such gentlemen as Mr. Geary and Mr. Kirkham from the Corporation has made the debates of that body less lively and spirited than they used to be, when they occupied seats in it.—*Indu Prakash.*

### SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

THE *Bombay Samachar* says :—Overwhelmed as His Excellency must have been by grief in the domestic affliction which had so suddenly come upon him, he has lost no time in acknowledging the soothing effect made upon his mind by the public sympathy shown for him. Although His Excellency must deeply feel the affliction which was as appalling as it was sudden, the share taken by the public in his grief appears to have imparted some consolation to him, as will be seen from the letter sent to us, and a translation of which is given below. It cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the community to find that the sympathy which it had felt and expressed towards its Governor for his great loss had found its way to his heart, and had given him some consolation. His Excellency has not been slow to acknowledge this. As Sir James Fergusson has not been slow to appreciate the sympathy shown by the public, so will that public not be slow to appreciate the gracious acknowledgment which he has made thereof. The impressive language which Sir James uses in his letter, while it indicates the consolation derived by him, does not fail to indicate at the same time the affectionate sentiments which the public sympathy has evoked in his heart. While we cannot help feeling that his Excellency's loss is so great that it cannot be replaced, yet we must admit that the feelings which the melancholy occasion has called forth are a matter for some satisfaction in the light that they evidence the affection, which subsists between the governed subjects and their Governor. We do not think that the good effects of it will pass away with the occasion. They will make themselves perceptible in all important transactions of the future; and we have reason to hope that they will help to extend more and more the good feeling which it has engendered. As the sympathy shown for His Excellency was pure and sincere, so equally is His Excellency's acknowledgment of the consolation he had derived from it. Our prayer to the Almighty is that His Excellency may be vouchsafed strength and resignation to bear his loss, and that he may in a short time be enabled to turn his attention to the transaction of public business again.

THE *Akhbare Sodagur* says :—The sympathy shown by the public for His Excellency the Governor in the great domestic affliction that came upon him with such awful suddenness has not failed of its effect. Although His Excellency in the same way as the public finds himself immersed in grief, the letter from His Excellency which we publish below will bear witness that the sympathy shown for him by the entire community has had such an effect upon his mind that he has not been slow, even in the midst of his great affliction, to make an acknowledgment for the consolation it has imparted him, and to say that in the future it will induce him to discharge his duty with greater zeal in the administration of the affairs of this Presidency.

### BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency District Season Reports for the week ended the 18th instant :—

General Remarks.—The expected outturn of rabi crops in mostly poor in Nasik and unsatisfactory in greater part of Ahmednagar; elsewhere generally good; scarcity of water and fodder continues in part of Dharwar; fever and cattle disease still prevalent in some districts. Reports from Surat and Ahmednagar again not received this week; last week's reports given. Prices are generally steady.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 14th, 3 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 11 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in 8 talukas, cattle disease in Jati taluka; 4 cases small-pox in Tatta; wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 36 and 40, in Dada 24 and 48, in Tatta 23, 44 and 56, and in Jati 20, 48 and 56 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif yield above average; rabi crops in fair condition; fever in 8 talukas; wheat 23, jowari 44, bajri 44, red rice 32 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Crops healthy; wheat 31 and bajri 34 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rabi crops in good condition; cotton doing well; reaping of rice finished in Kadi division; sugarcane-pressing continues in Naosari division; public health generally satisfactory; prices in Baroda city; bajri 32 and common rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Surat (Jan. 11).—Rabi crops good; jowari 45 and nagli 55 pounds per rupee.

Nasik (Jan. 18).—Outturn of rabi crops expected to be mostly poor; cattle disease in Kalwan; bajri 47, wheat 28½, jowri 67 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 11th to 1° cool on 12th, then gradually rose to 3° warm on 16th and again fell 1° warm on 17th; vapour in air in excess of normal on 11th and 17th, in defect of normal on 12th, and normal on all other days; abnormal wind northerly on 12th and nil on all other days.

Poona.—Crops continue well; average prices: bajri 53, jowari 70 pounds; in Poona bazaar bajri 46 and jowari 61 pounds per rupee.

Ahmednagar (Jan. 11).—Excepting Akola and Jamkhed, condition of the district not satisfactory; crops have failed in the north, bad in the middle, and sickly in the south; bajri—maximum 72 pounds in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon; jowari—108 in Jhamkhed and 72 pounds per rupee in Akola.

Sholapur (Jan. 18).—Crops good; jowari 90 pounds 25 tolas, bajri 64 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Early crops being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in 7, and gram from insects in 4 talukas; wheat being reaped; scarcity of drinking-water and fodder in Navalgund, and of water only in Gadag and Kalgatghi; red rice 24 and jowari 63 pounds per rupee, public health generally good; slight cattle disease in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Hailstorm with thunder and lightning at Siddapur on 7th; preparations for second crop continue on coast talukas; fever in 6 talukas and cattle disease in 4 talukas; common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 14 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold; general health good bajri 32 and jowari 41 pounds per rupee.

### THE ATTACK BY A SLAVE DHOW ON THE PINNACE OF H. M. S. LONDON.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

THE following account has been received of the recent attack made by the crew of a slave dhow on the pinnace of H. M. S. London near Pemba :—

Captain Brownrigg, the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar and in command of H. M. S. London, had proceeded to Pemba on the 28th November with the object of inspecting the depôts and boats stationed there, and also of examining the eastern side of the island, where he suspected slaves were being landed. He was expected to return to Zanzibar on the 6th December, but on Sunday, the 4th, his body and that of a seaman named Aers, were brought back to Zanzibar by one of the officers stationed at Pemba, together with five of the boat's crew who had escaped the massacre. The circumrtances of this sad affair, as gathered from the statement of the five survivors, appear to be as follow :—

On the morning of the 3rd December, Captain Brownrigg was cruizing in the steam pinnace Wave on the west side of the island, near Kokotagap. The crew of the Wave consisted of Captain Brownrigg, the coxswain Yates, four seamen, three stokers, and two natives, the Capatin valet and an interpreter—altogether nine Europeans and two natives. Two dhows were sighted, examined, and allowed to pass by Captain Brownrigg, and then a third dhow came in sight. While still some distance off, it was observed she was flying French colours. Captain Brownrigg thereupon put on his uniform and passed orders that no one was to board without orders. The coxswain, Yates, was told to go forward with a grappling hook and chain to hold on, and before he went, he states that he asked whether he should give out the arms which were astern, apparently in the locker. This was negatived by Captain Brownrigg, who, intentionally as it would seem, refrained from arming his men in order to avoid giving offence. In the meantime the pinnace came alongside the dhow, whose captain was standing on the poop with a roll of papers in his hand ready to exhibit them. The vessels were hardly together, and Captain Brownrigg had not had time to look at the papers, when the Captain of the Dhow gave an order, and her crew who had been lying down concealed, suddenly rose up, poured a volley into the pinnace and then boarded her. Yates, the coxswain who was forward with one foot on the dhow, was fired at, but missed; he struck one Arab down with his hook and then struggled with another till they both fell overboard. Little or no resistance was made by the sailors, four were wounded by the volley, and the rest being unarmed and taken completely by surprise, were speedily driven overboard. These saved themselves by swimming, though repeatedly fired at, in the water, by the Arabs. One man only was killed at this time, and his body was not recovered. Captain Brownrigg immediately on seeing the hostile attitude of the Arabs, had shouted out to the chief stoker, "full speed ahead," but this order unfortunately was not obeyed, and he was now left alone to defend himself as he best could against the Arabs, whose whole attention was directed towards him. He had his sword and had seized a rifle, and was standing in the stern sheets aft the awning or canopy. Three or four Arabs had jumped on the top of this canopy, and having the advantage, were able to slash at him freely with their long double-edged swords. Captain Brownrigg shot two of the Arabs with his rifle and then laid about him with the butt end, but he was soon blinded by a deep cut across his face just below the eyes, and his head and limbs were wounded in every part. The Arabs were so securely placed as to be almost beyond his reach, and he was consequently at a great disadvantage, despite of which he stood his ground for some time making a most gallant and desparate defence, quite alone and unaided, and he even succeeded in despatching another Arab by a blow of his telescope before he sank down exhausted under his wounds, when he was shot by the Arabs through the heart and then through the head, and fell dead on the body of his native servant.

Captain Brownrigg was a very broad and powerful man, and would, no doubt, have been able to hold his own and repulse the Arabs, had it been possible for his men to give him the least assistance. That he received more than 20 wounds before he succumbed, testifies to the stubborn and vigorous defence he made against his antagonists.

After despatching Captain Brownrigg the Arab crew endeavoured to sink the pinnace, but in this they failed. They then unshipped the rudder and attempted to destroy the machinery by firing into it. The boat was then rifled of its contents, the arms thrown overboard and the body of a wounded seaman named Aers so mutilated, that he died within two hours. They also killed another wounded seaman named Bishop, who had taken refuge in the dinghy. The Arabs having finished their bloody work, and disposed, as they thought, of all the boat's crew, returned to the dhow, and having hauled down the French flag sailed on to their course to Waite.

At this time the only man in the pinnace not actually dead or dying, was Captain Brownrigg's servant, who had been wounded early in the affair and had feigned death afterwards. He roused himself when the dhow had left, and made a signal. Venning, the chief stoker who was swimming about near, then came on board and got up steam. He then steered to a reef on which the other survivors had taken refuge about a mile off, and after taking them on board proceeded to the head depôt to report to the lieutenant in charge what had occurred.

Captain Brownrigg and the seaman Aers (the bodies of the other two men not having been recovered) were buried in the old English cemetery outside the town of Zanzibar, on Monday morning, the 5th December, with due honours and in the most public manner. The Sultan sent one of the leading Arabs as his representative, and many other Arabs attended. The French, German and American Consuls were present besides the English community and an immense concourse of natives. Captain Brownrigg was greatly esteemed and respected in Zanzibar, and the regret felt for his sad death is deep and general.

On the report of the attack reaching H. M.'s Consul General at Zanzibar, urgent representations were made to H.H. the Sultan, who expressed his deep regret at the occurrence, and his willingness to do all in his power to capture the offenders, and afford reparation. An expedition left Zanzibar on board the Star for Pemba on 5th December under the command of General Mathews, an officer in the service of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, with full powers from the Sultan and instructions to employ the troops stationed in the island, if required. The Star had on board the English Consul the French Proconsul, together with a force of 100 troops, afterwards reinforced by 250 men. Meanwhile the slave dhow had been found deserted by the crew, who had carried their cargo of slaves to the interior.

The following account is given of the capture and death of Hindi bin Khatini who owned and was in command of the slave dhow :—

The force under General Mathews succeeded in taking prisoners several persons known to have assisted the slave owner in his escape, and who refused absolutely to give any information on the subject. While these prisoners were being taken off to the Star a native lad crept up to the tree under which one of the officers was sitting, and asked to speak to him alone as he feared being seen by the people of Wete. He was taken aside, and he then stated that he was a slave of the man who was harbouring Hindi and had seen where his master had hidden him. He gave full details respecting the place and people, but said that any attempt to move soldiers in that direction during the day would be useless, as the people of the place were watching and ready to give timely warning of their approach. The lad was told to conceal himself in the adjacent jungle and return to the camp at sunset, and promised a reward proportionate with the success that might attend his information.

On communicating this intelligence to General Mathews he got ready a party of picked men, and on the return of the lad, set off under his guidance. On reaching the place, they found that Hindi and several followers had left at nightfall and proceeded towards the East coast of the island. They soon procured a guide, who showed them the road taken by the slave dealers, and shortly came up on a house from which they had but recently fled. They were able, however, to follow their tracks and after a difficult march came to the hut where they were actually concealed. It was very dark and consequently difficult to surround this hut properly, but General Mathews having made his dispositions went forward to summon those inside to surrender. A rush was, however, immediately made, and the slave dealers tried to cut their way through sword in hand. One man charged General Mathews, who, in self-defence, was compelled to shoot him down. Two others were captured unwounded, but another managed to get past the troops and escape. They then found that one man still remained inside, and were obliged to break through the wall to get at him. He, however, made so desperate a resistance, that the soldiers were compelled to shoot away his sword-hand, and even then could not secure him until they had fired two shots into his legs.

On bringing him to the camp, they found he was the man Hindi bin Khatim, and his deposition, which amounted to a full confession of everything laid to his charge, was at once taken.

It was found necessary by the two surgeons who landed from H. M. S. Philomel, to amputate both his hand and leg. They performed the first operation without difficulty, but the man was unable to rally from the shock of the second operation and died about 12 hours afterwards. Hindi bin Khatim was at once recognised as one who had long been known at the French Consulate, and the evidence he had given proved conclusively that he had purchased the dhow, and used the French flag and papers belonging to another vessel he had recently lost, for the purpose of more safely running a cargo of 100 slaves he had bought on the coast. In his confession he further declared that of seven Arabs and one native sailor, who were on board the dhow, two were shot by Captain Brownrigg during the attack, and himself being captured, there remained only five of the guilty parties at large.

### THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT POLICY.

THE following Resolution is published in the latest *Gazette of India* :—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Local Governments and Administrations, without exception, cordially accept the scheme for the extension of the system of Provincial finance and local Self-Government put forth in the Resolution of the 30th September last.

2. With reference to paragraph 9 of that Resolution, His Excellency in Council is glad now to be able to announce definitively that the contributions made to the Imperial by the Provincial Governments in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 will be restored to them. The Comptroller General will place the amounts (Bengal, 20 lakhs; North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 15 lakhs; Bombay, 8 lakhs; Punjab, 6 lakhs; British Burma, 6 lakhs; Central Provinces, 5 lakhs; Madras, 4 lakhs; Assam, 3;—total 67 lakhs;) to the credit of the several Provincial Governments before the 31st March next. These amounts will, it is understood, be applied to Productive Public Works in all cases where the whole, or a portion, may not be indispensable in order to raise the provincial working balance to a proper level.

3. In the course of the correspondence which has taken place, various questions have been asked by one Government or another, to which it may be convenient to give replies for the information of all.

4. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of 30th September, it may be explained that the figures contained in the statement were merely illustrative of the scheme as contained in the schedule, and intended to facilitate a comprehension of it by showing, as stated in the paragraph, what would be its actual operation if applied to the estimates of 1881-82. Final calculations of this nature, however, should always be based on the latest and most accurate estimate obtainable at the time of settlement; otherwise the Imperial or the Local Government, as the case might be, would be deprived of any advantage which the recent information might afford. It is intended to take the Regular Estimate of the current year as the basis for final settlement, which will be effected after careful consideration of the circumstances of each Province.

5. The allusion in the latter portion of the same paragraph to the possibility of modification being required in the schedule and statement had reference merely to the indication of transfers and exchanges made between Provincial and Local heads and of the amounts or items retained in the former, which alone constitute the resources of the Provincial Government available for General purposes. The administrative and financial arrangements thus made in pursuance of the policy of "decentralisation" will not, however, affect the assignment to be made from Imperial revenue.

6. The settlements now about to be effected will in all cases be for a term of five years commencing from the 1st April next. It is to be distinctly understood that the Imperial Government reserves to itself on the expiration of the term the power to revise the settlements, and to withdraw from any Local Government such portion of its grant as cannot then be continued without injustice to other Provinces whose means are straitened, or limitation of Imperial undertakings which need early development. To the Local Government such revision will afford no cause of complaint, because the inducements now offered for entering into an agreement are the freedom to administer their own resources, and to apply at will (subject to the general standing orders) any increase reaped during the term of settlement alone. On the other hand, while the Local Governments will undertake, for the term of the settlement, all ordinary fluctuations in their revenues and expenditure, and to make such increases in the latter as may be necessary on the existing basis of administration, due allowance will be made, by modification of the fixed percentage of land revenue or otherwise, for any material alterations in the nature of their income, resulting from legislation or organic change of financial system effected for Imperial reasons.

7. In explanation of paragraph 20 of the Resolution, it may be added that the intention is to allow the Local Governments the same rights over divided revenues, and the same power to sanction new expenditure under divided heads, as they now possess, in the case of the heads exclusively Provincial. It is not, however, in contemplation to disturb the existing powers of the Provincial Governments in respect of the Land Revenue, or their relations with special Departments having a distinct organisation such, for instance, as the Forest Department in Provinces other than Madras and Bombay.

8. The new terms on the subject of famine relief, contained in the Resolution, supersede any obligations which may have been imposed upon the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces of setting aside such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in their respective territories. Any amounts hitherto so set aside will hereafter be at the disposal of the Local Governments for ordinary Provincial expenditure. Moreover, as a consequence of the new principles laid down in the Resolution of 30th September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual allotment of one crore and a half of Rupees for "Famine Relief and Insurance," the Local Governments, while always needing a moderate reserve, over and above the mere "working balance," of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies, will no longer find it necessary to accumulate a great Provincial reserve fund, out of which the demands of severe famine could in future be largely met. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, subject to the moderate reserve just referred to, the Provincial Resources can be best utilised by being invested to the full, from year to year, in works of a Productive or Protective character.

9. The arrangements with the several Local Governments have now so far advanced that there will be no difficulty in applying the new scheme in all cases from the commencement of 1882-83. The separate communications, now in course of issue to each Local Government, will, it is believed, enable it promptly to communicate to the Local Accountant General or Controller any modifications which, in consequence of the settlement arrived at, it may desire to make in its Budget proposals for Provinicial expenditure. On receipt of these by the Comptroller General, the Budget, which will have been already sent in on the 20th instant, will be recast to meet the altered circumstances, the exact percentage of Land Revenue assignment will be calculated, and a copy will be sent to the Local Government in time, when possible, to allow of special corrections being made by telegraph.

10. Regarding the measures to be adopted for extending local self-government, detailed proposals have as yet been received from one Government only. His Excellency in Council trusts that the matter may receive as early disposal as its comprehensive nature will allow, and that, in any case, transfers and exchanges of revenues or charges will be arranged in time to come into effect with the new financial year.

### INDAN ARMY RETIREMENT AND PENSION RULES.

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 432, dated the 22nd December, 1881, is published for general information :—

1. In your Military Letter No. 210, of the 23rd June 1879, on the subject of the amelioration of the scale of pensions of the Indian Army, you make certain proposals with regard to the rates of half pay.

2. In my Military Despatch, No. 258, of the 4th August last, in which I sanctioned a revision of the then existing scale, I did not deal with the question of half pay.

3. As regards the rates, it appears to me to be sufficient to declare that combatant Officers placed on half pay shall receive the same rates as Officers of the same rank in the British Service. Medical Officers, you were informed in my Despatch, No. 112, of the 14th April last, are to receive the British rate of half pay of their relative ranks.

4. I have decided that Officers placed on temporary half pay at the recommendation of the Medical Board of the India Office shall be examined by the same Board as to their fitness to return to duty every two years, and if still reported unfit at the third examination, that is, after being six years on the temporary half pay list, that they shall be transferred to the retired list on permanent half pay. An Officer reported to be unfit at the commencement of the second period, i.e., after two

years on half pay, may, however, be permitted voluntarily to retire on permanent half pay.

5. Officers unable to appear before the Medical Board at the stated times will be required to furnish a certificate, signed by two medical men, as to their inability. An Officer who is continuously unable to appear will be retired permanently after six years without further report.

6. Officers who, in view to being restored to the active list, may wish to appear before the Board at other times than those specified, may be permitted to do so. Officers ordered periodically to appear before the Board will receive their travelling expenses and lodging allowance on the Home scale, but those appearing at other times, at their own wish, must do so at their own expense.

7. Officers who have now been more than six years on the half pay list of the Staff Corps will, unless prior to the 1st July 1882 they voluntarily appear before the Board, and are then reported fit for duty, and permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India, be permanently placed on the retired list on half pay.

8. It will be understood that these provisions do not in any way abrogate the existing power vested in the Secretary of State for India to recommend to Her Majesty the removal of an Officer from the effective list of the Staff Corps to permanent retired half pay for inefficiency or misconduct, or on the report of the Medical Board at this Office that he is permanently unfit for further service.—*Gazette of India.*

## BENGAL.

TRAMWAY COMMUNICATION WITH ASSAM.—Arrangements are being made to open a tramway line from Kokilamookh to Jorehat in Assam, with a view to facilitating communication with the Naga Hills district. The contract has been taken up by Mr. B. N. Bezbaroa, the well-known proprietor and manager of the Singdoor tea estates.—*Statesman.*

MAIL ROBBERY.—A gang of nine dacoits attacked the mail runner, at a lonely spot on the road between Shergotty and Gya, a few nights ago. The dacoits made good their escape with the mail bags, which contained, besides a number of ordinary paid and unpaid articles, several registered letters and a value parcel giving cover to Rs. 100, in silver. The runner was so severely handled by the robbers that he left for dead on the road, where he was discovered shortly afterwards by the village chowkedar, who had him conveyed to Gya to be treated by the Civil Surgeon. No hopes, however, are entertained of the unfortunate man's recovery. The Postal authorities are busily engaged in making enquiries about the missing letters, parcels, and packets, and it is said that the Police detectives have obtained a clue as to the whereabout of the offenders. The investigation is at present in the hands of Mr. A. H. Giles, District Superintendent of Police, Gya.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

VOLUNTEER MEDALS.—There are for the future to be three medals, one for each Presidency, for the best shot in the Volunteer Corps. The medal will be of silver, manufactured by Messrs. Heaton of Birmingham, and will contain the inscription "Best shot in the Volunteers" on reverse, and on obverse a scroll with laurel leaves around, and a blank centre for engraving name, corps, &c., and number of points. The ribbon to be green instead of red.—*Times.*

EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 19,000—The prisoner Sutton, ex-inspector of the Ceylon Police, of ten years standing, who surrendered himself lately on his own confession of having embezzled the sum of Rs. 19,000 while employed in some of the public offices at Calcutta, about seventeen years ago, and who, on his voyage in the s. s. Chindwara, attempted to put an end to his life by stabbing himself in his abdomen, and had to be conveyed to the local penitentiary on the arrival of the steamer in the roads, was sent off on Friday to Calcutta by the s. s. Khandalla.—*Times.*

A DARING SWINDLE.—A few days ago, a Natoocooti merchant residing at Black Towni named Rama Chetty, was cleverly duped of the sum of Rs. 12,000 by a brahmin who gave his name as Ramasawmy Iyer. This brahmin took a hoondi to the Natoocooti merchant, purporting to have been sent to him by another merchant from Villapuram, and asked for payment. The Natoocooti merchant had no money with him at the time, and asked him to call over on the following day. Before leaving the place, however, Ramasawmy Iyer took fifty rupees from him and promised to call on the following day. The so-called Ramasawmy Iyer accordingly called, and while there a telegram, which is supposed to have been sent by an accomplice of Ramasawmy Iyer, was handed over to the Natoocootti merchant, and he gave the holder of the hoondi Rs. 12,000 in currency notes. Ramasawmy Iyer, after this, converted most part of the notes into sovereigns and made himself scarce. When the Natoocootti merchant was informed that he had been duped, he gave information to the Police. Descriptive rolls have been circulated for the arrest of the culprit, and a reward of Rs. 500 is offered for the arrest of the man and recovery of the money, or Rs. 200 simply for the arrest of the culprit.—*Times.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE 12TH BENGAL CAVALRY AT ALLAHABAD.—The squadron, 12th Bengal Cavalry, marched into the station on Friday last under the command of Captain W. B. Wilson, and proceeded at once to their lines. The strength of the squadron is four native officers and 152 of all ranks, with 152 horses: this includes the detachment already at Allahabad. Lieutenant H. Goad, B.S.C., is attached to the squadron. Major A. P. Broome has assumed command.—*Pioneer.*

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR GEO. COUPER.—The farewell dinner to Sir. George Couper, to be given him by the Oudh Commission, is to take place at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on the 28th. A large attendance is certain to do honour to the occasion, for Sir George has beloged to the Oudh Commission for 25 years, and has been at the head of it for the last 11 years. Moreover the day judiciously selected for the feast is the last Saturday of the month.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY ITEMS.—Captain C. Dempster, 4th Sikhs, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Edwardesabad *vice* Captain Strettell. Captain J. M. D. Lewes, 4th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer of Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Major V. Rivaz, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force. We understand that Colonel J. W. McQueen, Commanding 5th Punjab Infantry, goes home on three months' privilege leave in the end of the current month.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ATTACK ON A SHIKAR PARTY.—Two officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment from Nowshera, when shooting near the Gadun border with 40 villagers, on the 6th instant, had a narrow escape, being attacked by a party of Gaduns, headed by one Gholam Malik, of Malka. The attack would have been more serious had not the Gaduns quarrelled among themselves, and wounded each other; the head man, Gholam, was, we understand, severely wounded by some of his own people. The news of this attack reaching Nowshera in an exaggerated form, caused some alarm, but there were no casualties on our side, and the above is the reason given why the attack begun by the Gaduns was not more vigorously pushed.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

DEHRA DUN FOREST SCHOOL.—The first course of theoretical instruction at the Dehra Dun Forest School commenced on the 10th July and closed on the 15th October last. During this period of three months instruction was imparted to five Probationers and seven Apprentices by the officers attached to the School, assisted by specially qualified officers who were temporarily deputed to deliver lectures on certain branches of study. The course comprised instruction in Forestry, Mathematics, Surveying Botany, Natural Science, Chemical Practice, and the Elements of Law. Seven officers of the superior staff of the Forest Department who had been originally appointed in India, and had not previously received any scientific education, were also permitted by their respective Governments to attend the course for short periods. A complete Report on the results of the Session has been drawn up by the Inspector General of Forests and by the Director of the Forest School, and is circulated for general information with the present orders. A Government Resolution on the subject states that the Governor General in Council considers that the Report is satisfactory.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition has just become an object of considerable interest to the artizans of Lahore, who are now coming daily in increased numbers to see all that is to be seen, and they evidently look on with much satisfaction. Several come with their wives and children, and will doubtless carry home with them favourable reports of all they have seen. Under these circumstances it would, perhaps, to keep the Exhibition open for another week or ten days, especially as the great object in view—the benefit of Punjab arts and manufactures—is to be attained by allowing as many artizans as possible to see the work of other men's hands. The Government of the Punjab is fully sensible of the advantages to be secured by the admission of a large number of workmen skilled in all the different branches of manufactures, for a suggestion made by Mr. Kipling that selected artizans from the different towns all along the lines of railway in the Punjab should be invited, free of cost, to visit the Exhibition, has been acceded to; and to-day (Dec. 20) a number of skilled workmen from Delhi, selected by the Chief Commissioner, and from other places, similarly chosen, have visited the Exhibition and shown great interest in all they saw. —*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ALLAHABAD WEEK.—To-morrow, Tuesday, our local festivities commence, and a large influx of friends from other stations, notably Lucknow and Benares, is expected. Open house and a hearty welcome will assuredly be extended to all our guests, no matter whence they come, and should they worst us in the Olympic games that have been arranged, they may be sure they will not be grudged their laurels. The first day's racing will take place to-morrow, and the entries are so good that genuine sport and substantial amusement may be expected. An excellent rule of the Stewards is, that only gentlemen riders will be allowed; and no doubt most of the heroes of the pigskin will also be found at the ball to be given by the public-spirited officers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at the Mayo Hall in the evening. Colonel Bevan and his juniors deserve the highest credit for so hospitably fixing their entertainment for a date when so many can have the opportunity of enjoying it. On Wednesday the cricket match with Lucknow will commence and be continued on Thursday, the Oudh capital being represented by Messrs. Booth, Cornish, Fisher, Irwin, Allsopp, Exham, Milne, Hallett, Kuper Billings and another. Messrs. Cornish and Allsopp will do battle at lawn-tennis, and Messrs. Fisher, Allsopp, Greenwood and Lord A. Compton at polo on Saturday next. Captain Satterthwaite and Messrs. Davidson, Geoffry Hall, and Spankie being the home team. There will be a dance at the Mayo Hall on Friday evening, to which the residents are invited to bring their guests. It is also hoped that a double and single racquet match may be arranged, and if the prestige of Mr. Billings at billiards does not frighten competitors away, an effort will be made to afford him an opportunity of exhibiting his skill on the board of green cloth. On Thursday evening there will be a dramatic performance at the Railway Theatre, in which Colonel Palmer, Majors Warren and Hignett, and Mrs. Nuthall will take part. There is also reason to hope that Captain Nuthall will be induced to delight the audience between the pieces with one, if not more, of his charming songs. Such is a rough list of the entertainments promised to enliven us during the week, and we trust it may be our pleasurable task to record that they have all been satisfactorily and successfully accomplished.—*Pioneer.*

## COOK'S INDIAN TOURS.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have been repeatedly urged by gentlemen well known to Anglo-Indians to devote some time and attention to the subject of facilities for travelling to and through India. During the past ten years that they have been conducting tours round the world they have been struck with the fact that, although the British nation has such an immense interest in the Indian Empire, the numbers of Englishmen visiting India as tourists or pleasure-seekers are comparatively small.

This is not surprising when it is borne in mind that any Englishman seeking for information as to facilities for visiting India would be met with the difficulty that naturally arises from the facts—first, that there have been no special facilities afforded to induce tourists to travel in India; and, secondly, that there have been very few, if any, reliable, concise guides or handbooks published, showing an enquirer how India can be seen to the greatest advantage, in the shortest time, and at the least expense. These facts have so impressed themselves upon us that we some time back decided to turn our special attention to the mastering of these difficulties, and we are now justified in making known to the public that so soon as we revealed to the present Prime Minister and other distinguished statesmen the objects we had in view, viz., the introduction of as many English, American, and other tourists as we could possibly induce to visit India, the granting of special facilities to the wealthy residents of India to visit England and other countries, we were at once met with the reply from these distinguished gentlemen that they could see the probability of such an organisation being of immense service internantionally, socially, and, probably, politically, and through the kind manner in which our proposals were received at the India Office, and our views adopted by the Indian Council, and recommended to the Government of India, we have succeeded in obtaining very considerable facilities and concessions for the benefit of tourists between India and all parts of the globe.

Having some time back been appointed by the Italian Government Railway Administrations as their representatives in India for the purpose of securing passenger traffic between India and England *viâ* Italy, in combination with the Brindisi mail service, we felt that such a contract for a term of years justified us in devoting much time and expending a considerable amount of money in working up and developing an entirely new system of international travelling arrangements to and through India. With this object in view, Mr. J. M. Cook, our managing partner, visited India in the early part of 1881, and had personal interviews with all the chief Government and railway officials concerned in the administration of the Indian Railways, and was especially gratified to find that the "Cook's system" and travelling arrangements were well understood by every official gentleman he came in contact with; and his prosals were so well received by the Government officials controlling the State Railways that the success of his jurney, so far as the negotiations were concerned, soon appeared certain, he having met with only one or two slight exceptions, and he left India with the assurance that his proposal, generally speaking, would be accepted. We now have pleasure in publishing pamphlet-programmes for the purpose of giving at the earliest possible date brief outlines of the arrangements which will very shortly be in full working operation.

We wish it to be clearly understood that the programmes simply give examples of what may be done in the shortest possible time. The arrangements we have completed will enable us to meet the requirements of every class of travellers, and to book them by any route they may wish through Europe, landing at any port in India, and taking any route through India. The whole of the arrangements are upon the *vice versâ* principle, return tickets allowing breaks of journey at any station, are good for six months, and the single journey tickets also allow breaks of journey at any point the traveller may wish, and are good until used.

Our itineraries and programmes are all drawn to show the railway arrangements in combination with the mail service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—that being the service by which we recommend all travellers taking the Indian and round-the-world tours to adopt.

We do not think it necessary in the first edition of our programme to give particulars of routes through Europe, or the steamship arrangements or to show the fares from and to any given point. We naturally suppose that any one contemplating a tour to India will take some little time in the consideration of the different routes they wish to take, and we know from experience that however many itineraries of tours we may advertise fares for, as a rule each traveller would require some modification, and therefore we think it better at present simply to give the outline of itineraries, leaving each one to inform us exactly the route they wish to take and the time to be occupied, and we will then quote the total fares for the entire journey. We wish it to be also distinctly understood that "Cook's new system of International Travelling Tickets for India is available for one or more passengers to travel by any route, any date, and does not compel travelling in parties," and holders of our tickets will be entitled to the gratuitous services of our own salaried representatives, who will be found in every city of importance in Europe they may pass through; also our own boatmen and assistants at Naples, Bridisi, in the Bay of Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout Bombay, and Calcutta. We have already stationed our own staff at Bombay, and are sending out from Europe our own assistants to Calcutta, &c.

In concluding these introductory remarks, we may also say, from our own personal experience, that we are convinced a very large number of well-to-do travellers, who have a strong desire to visit India, are deterred through fear of the difficulties they may encounter, especially from the climate of the country, the long railway journies, and the troubles of foreign languages; we can assure such that providing they act upon our advice, and take each district of the country during the periods of the cold season, extending from November to the end of March, they need not hesitate for fear of injurious effects of climate, as we are convinced they cannot possibly meet with a finer climate during these months in any part of the globe.

With respect to the long railway journeys, it is quite true that the distances across India are very great; but we are bound to say that the annoyance and fatigue naturally arising from long railway journies have been very considerably alleviated by the excellent arrangements of the various railway companies concerned. We have never travelled in any part of the globe where the carriages are better constructed for the peculiar requirements than those are in India, and we say without hesitation that there is no station accommodation on any railway in the globe better adapted to meet the requirements of travellers than the stations on many of the Indian railways. Of course, in this we refer specially to the points of comfort for travellers. As a rule, at the stations where trains stop to allow time for breakfast in the morning, passengers can walk from the train into a bath-room, and from this to the breakfast-room; separate bath-rooms and attendants being provided for ladies.

With respect to the language—there is no difficulty, for English is spoken, not only at all the railway stations (many of the officials being English), but also at the hotels. The chief drawback we found in the country arose from the fact that many of the hotels need very considerable improvements to meet the tastes and requirements of British and American travellers; but from what we know of the hotel proprietors, we feel satisfied that so soon as they see that any perceptible number of British and American tourists intend to visit the country, they will make the necessary alterations to insure the comfort of their visitors.—*Cook's Excursionist and Tourist Advertiser.*

## PLATONICS.

PLATONICS are at best tender plants. They are hardiest in soil that has been lightly touched by disappointment. Even then they live but a precarious life. A breath may mar them as a breath has made. The women who find a bland solace in these ephemeral sentiments are of a peculiar type. They have musical voices and waxen skins; a physique that suggests picturesquely a consumptive tendency; they bear romantic names, and speak in languid tones; their ways are those of spoiled children they; shun the 'staccato' of life; while, in fact, their power arises from the clean-cut crispness of their opinions, which imparts the influence always attaching to those who never betray a hesitation. To such natures mankind is fatally susceptible. Scciety is crowded with waifs and strays honestly eager to bring delicate problems to such an oracle for solution. Most men live amid the half-lights of a vague unmorality. They try to shun the outer darkness of frail courses. The clear sunlight of the strictest sects dazzles them. They find in a Platonic guide, philosopher, and friend a soothing balm. It is true the oracle does not add a great amount of fresh knowledge to the stock of human experiences. It does but sum up the common-place aspects of the case submitted. But the applicant departs well satisfied. It is always soothing to find even a preconceived opinion corroborated by a fair confidante.

But are Platonics safe? Granting them possible, are they wholesome? Are they in fact possible? In certain rare cases. But from the first there are rocks ahead. The *dénouement* is usually unfortunate, in many cases disastrous. The mutual improvement scheme works admirably at first. Tastes possessed in common bud and blossom. Friends doubt, discourage, finally acquiesce. The Platonic tie grows stronger day by day. Those whom it unites prattle prettily of 'sympathy;' they correspond like lovers; they walk together like friends, and dream not of chaperons. Of a sudden the scales fall from Romeo's eyes. The Platonic armour pierced lays him; he finds himself hard hit, even hopelessly in love. He discovers, as a witty woman says, that sympathy is spelt, out of the dictionaries with four letters. He flings his Platonic theories to the winds, and, out of the fulness of his heart, lays at the feet of his fellow-student and monitress a merely worldly, every-day passion. But with Juliet the music has changed. The spell is broken. She is indignant, even resentful, at this sudden descent from romantic cloudland to the vulgarity of mother earth, where men are actually inclined, in some cases even eager, to marry and give in marriage. The books are shut. The letter-writing abruptly closes. 'Quand tout est perdu, c'est l'heure des grandes âmes.' He ought to go delicately and wear the willow. In some rare cases he does, indeed, depart to walk across an untravelled continent, or to yacht for twelve months in the Caribbean Sea. More commonly he merely becomes less irregular in chambers, or a shade more self-concentrated than before. And she, after a breathing space, regrets her foolish blunder; perhaps a cynical flippant world whispers 'jilt' with bated breath. She wisely shifts her sails. She finds a timely consolation in the commonplace; her couldcastles fade into the light of common day. Not much the worse for her dreams, she makes often, strangely enough, a true wife and a shrewd mother, and lives happily ever after. Perhaps the wound heals and Romeo returns, forgiving and to be forgiven.

But at times, even at this stage, the lesson is not finally learnt. She still believes herself a skilful pilot. She is still atractive. She has lost the ignorance of unfledged girlhood, and has really acquired that experience of life, which, when gilded with a happy manner, a piquant style, and turn for persiflage, may pass for genius, and is at least sufficient to focus admiration. She is now a scaffolding to weak manhood. She mothers the helpless, and befriends the love-lorn. Sometimes she takes a bolder line of country. So much virtue goes out of her that she has none left for herself. The unity and smoothness of her life are broken by un-Platonic emotions; a second Guinevere, she finds her Arthur all too perfect. The queen of beauty and wisdom in her little court, she is content to be discrowned for the sake of some Lancelot of her suite. Her life opened as a burlesque; it ends as a tragedy. She plays with Cupid in girlhood; her toy, in grim earnest in his turn, plays her false, and overturns her home. And thus the whirligig of time brings round its revenges.

'But at least Platonics are selfish?' Doubtless there is no importunate pleading for full possession, no strenuous application for a lease for life, as in the more warmly coloured attachments, on which fact and fiction are an endless commentary. The experiment is sometimes tried in the early stages of nebulous childhood. The Platonists grow up together as brother and sister. A hint of sentiment would seem a sacrilege. In such a case there seems no reason in the nature of things why the relationship should not consolidate into a stanch and lasting friendship. It is certain that the romance of lovemaking is chiefly egotism. If men and women did not gain a sense of heightened pride in the so-called tenderer feelings, whether reciprocated or not—did not, in fact, hug their chains so closely—there would be less of the fever and fret, the 'Sturm und Drang' in the annals of the love-god's records.

'But Mrs. Grundy?' In Platonics, as in most relations of life, the candid friend is always a popular part. The jury of social critics are as ready now as ever to exclude from their verdict the benefit of the doubt, to ignore the appeal to mercy, to read between the lines, and find there mysteries for which the letterpress gives no excuse. And when whispering begins to swell into scandal, it is Mrs. Grundy who gently intervenes and wields the surgeon's knife, while she applies that chloroform of sweet words which only makes the pain and shock more severe when the patient at last awakes.—*World.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## VAGARIES OF GENIUS.

ONE of the most curious of books is the volume entitled "Le Voyage de Sarah Bernhardt en Amerique," which Mdlle. Marie Colombier has made up out of letters written by her from America to one or two Paris papers. The first great fact which confronted the French actress and her company on their arrival, and even before their arrival, at New York, was the American system of "reclame." While their steamer was still some miles out at sea it was boarded by a select company, consisting chiefly of reporters, each eager for "exclusive" details of the star, and peremptorily demanding a speech. The speech was given them, of course, but it was only the beginning of a series. "I have already spoken," says Mdlle. Colombier, "of the American reporters. From the day of our arrival they began to render the existence of Dona Sol intolerable. At every hour of the day she is between their claws. The reporter is here *bête norie.*" But this novel kind of persecution was not confined to the newspapers. The brewers, restaurateurs, pork butchers, and so forth made the most irreverent employment of Mdlle. Bernhardt's name and physical peculiarities. The hoardings were everywhere covered with enormous cartoons representing the French actress, first on her arrival in America, and secondly "after six months' daily use of our bitter." The rotundity of the later figure was only excelled by the phenomenal leanness of the first. She had not landed in New York before a section of the religious press and a section of the clergy began a holy war against her; but the real grievance of Mdlle. Bernhardt in America was the attitude assumed towards her by American society. Off the stage the best society in the States ignored her existence from the first day of her visit to the last.

Mdlle. Bernhardt's first appearance in "Adriene Lecouvreur" was a great success, although the actress was nervous and anxious, as she always is on a first night, and as she was bound to be before a strange audience whom she knew to be not altogether friendly. The success of "Adrienne" was, however, inferior to that of the "Dame aux Camélias," in which the actress made of the heroine a creation "so marvellously human" that Mdlle. Colombier can find no praises of it exaggerated or excessive. "What, above all, astonishes the public and disarms the critics is the sobriety of the effects which Sarah derives from the traditions of the French school of acting. The expression of tenderness, the scenes of agony, where the audience looked for violent demonstrations, for displays of physical strength, won admiration with an unlooked-for power by the truth, delicacy, and perfect simplicity with which they were given." Mdlle. Colombier does not, however, conceal her conviction that the audiences capable of appreciating allt his, or even of understanding the French language, were few and far between. At Hartford by a mistake of the management book of the play containing a literal translation of "Phédre" were sold for a performance of "Frou Frou." "The audience conscientiously followed the dialogue of Meiloch and Halévy in the tirades of Racine. Nobody made any complaint." At Mobile a still stranger thing happened. The only decent theatre in the town was engaged by an American actor, who, though not intending to appear in it for another week, had purposely taken it beforehand for the express purpose of embarrassing the Frenchwoman. Now Mdlle. Bernhardt had been overdoing herself for some time past, and was in a nervous, excitable state, which might readily lead to a catastrophe. The aspect of the theatre in which she had to perform was the crowning stroke, and a very original performance followed. The play was the "Dame aux Camelias," the first few scenes of which, it will be remembered, introduce us to Marguerite herself and the Comte de Varville, a tedious admier of hers, for whom she has a hearty version. As Dumas wrote the play Marguerite is first indifferent, and then positively rude to Varville, and finally ends by giving him his *conge* for the evening at the moment when the rest of her friends are sitting down with her to supper. On this particular evening Mdlle. Bernhardt, addressing herself to Varville, remarked, "I must have you stay to supper. I am tired of putting you to the door every evening at the same hour. To-night you stay . . . . at least we shall have a good laugh." "In effect," continues Mdlle. Colombier, "Sarah, our astonished faces, bursts into a fit of laughter; we re-echo it as we seat ourselves merrily at table. Sarah continues the joke, and launches out into a sort of improvisation on the merits of Varville. The latter thanks her as best he can. But what with the real replies and the stage replies, all our cues are gone. We hold out for some time against Sarah, but at last the answers become so comic, and the situation is so outrageously contrary to the author's text that we cannot contain ourselves. The general hilarity becomes uncontrollable, the laughter hysterical, almost convulsive. Sarah ends by quitting the stage in a paroxysm of mirth, and rushes to her room, whence the noise of her laughter is plainly heard by the audience. We endeavour to sustain the situation, but the absence of Sarah continuing I call for the curtain, which accordingly falls. The audience has seen nothing extraordinary, and still believes perhaps that this is the right and proper termination of the first act." The upshot of the whole affair was that Mdlle. Bernhardt had a fit of hysterics, and refused to reappear. The audience had their money returned to them, and that was all that was seen of the French actress by the good people of Mobile.

Mdlle. Bernhardt gave 166 performances and made 920,000f. That there is something solid in these figures there is no denying; but the money would at the same time be dearly gained if the tour had had an injurious influence upon the actress's art. On the whole, whether we read Mdlle. Colombier's clever but ill-natured pages, or the lucubrations of some accredited American critics, the conviction remains that those admirers of Mdlle. Bernhardt were right who warned her of the danger that her American audiences would show a better appreciation of her clothes and her eccentricities than of her talents, and would take the former too seriously, the latter not seriously enough.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,505, dated 23rd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000,) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one la in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that sent overleaf. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the aforenamed sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February, 1882, noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as paible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may note accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separa tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

| | Annually. |
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| Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government .. .. | Rs. 57,200 |
| Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund .. | Rs. 28,600 |
| Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for arrears payable to Debenture holders .. .. | Rs. 1,200 |
| | Rs. 87,000 |

A. ARUNDEL,
President.

Municipal Office, Madras, 11th Janry, 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President and Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and pubshed in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th Janu, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum alloted to me on or before the 15th March, 1882.

Signature.
Address.

FORM OF DEBTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 18

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, Madras, the 1882.

No.——

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, We, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid us by promise to pay to the said or Order, the sum of ( ) three years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of Five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March, and the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras.

President.
Commissioner.
Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in following form:—

I, A. B. of do hereby transfer to C. D. of the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras for the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to it unto the said C. D. his Executors, Administrators, Successives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated this day of

No transfer will be valid until the endorsement has been registered in the office of the Commissioners.

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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,262—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.


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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, 26TH JANUARY,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
NO PERFORMANCE,
owing to the preparations for
THE PANTOMIME.

SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE FORTY THIEVES
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.
THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Including the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
designed and executed by
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
The new overture and incidental music composed and arranged by
MR. PUDLEY WYATT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this makers instruments, made to our order. The special design and form of construction only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in solid Canadian walnut screwed and secured in every possible way to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

ENTIRE IRON FRAME PIANOS, can only be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianos by this celebrated maker, who now make a special class of small grand to our order. Some magnificent instruments to select from. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahogany entire Iron Frame. Short grands, also overstrung oblique grands. Only to be obtained from Soundy and Co., Limited

PIANOS, by Neumayer, of Berlin, double overstrung. Iron Frame Ebrnized case gilt reliefs.

STEINWAY action Pianos, by Archerberg, of Dresden. These actions have brass standards and rails instead of wood.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron frame overstrung, grand square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wires so common in square Pianos is entirely obviated.

AMERICAN ORGANS, we can offer a selection from the best makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than hitherto charged, as we import direct from America.

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, Mason and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling Organ Coy., Bell Organ Coy., the Carpenter Organ Coy., and others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our saloons.

ALEXANDER and SONS, of Paris, Trayser, of Stuttgart Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart and other makers Harmoniums always kept in stock by Soundy and Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY, & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form, Rs. 2. and 2-8 each.

STATUARY, a beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE, some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay.

LAVA WARE, vases of most chaste designs; also a variety of Porcelain, and Sagsuma ware.

ORGUINETTES.—These American Musical novelties are kept in all the best forms. Illustrated price list on application.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price, Rs. 28 each.

MINIATURE ANGLO GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood with 20 keys in polished mahogany box Rs. 40. Our speciality. SOUNDY, and Co., Ld.

FLUTES, COCOA WOOD Concert Flutes of the cone or cylinder form, 8 German silver keys. Rs. 25 to 75 each.

PICTURES, a splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Oleographs, Lithographs, and Photographs, Landscapes, Figures, classical and other subjects. Several hundred to select from.

BILLIARD players are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
25, MEADOW-STREET.

RECEIVED BY STEAMER BRETON HALL.
Ladies and Childrens Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies Kid and Silk Gloves.
Wool of Assorted Colors and Kinds.
Handsome English-made Perambulator.
Best Valentines.
A great variety of Childrens Toys and fancy goods.

*NOW READY.*

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

The Attention of the public generally is called to a ... just received from London ... of love and affection ... be obtained except ... prices being low, they ... in design they have been ... Now is the time for ... their Endless ... and 6th Floor ...

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

| Cash. per doz. Rs. a. | | | | Cash. per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 0 ... | Fine Old Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. O. O. | ... 32 0 |
| | The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate. | | | |
| 29 0 ... | Old Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. O. | ... 29 0 |
| | A choice matured Spirit. | | | |
| 25 0 ... | Pale | ... BRANDY | ... O. | ... 25 0 |
| | Good and pure. | | | |
| 22 8 ... | Fine Old | ... WHISKY | ... Glenlivet | ... 22 8 |
| | The very cream of Scotch Whiskies. | | | |
| 22 8 ... | Fine Old | ... WHISKY | ... Irish | ... 22 8 |
| | Soft, mellow, and mild. | | | |
| 15 0 ... | Superior | ... HOLLANDS | ... Old | ... 15 0 |
| | A good wholesome spirit. | | | |
| 18 0 ... | Unsweetened | ... GIN | ...Very superior... | 18 0 |
| | Pure and fine by age. | | | |
| 17 0 ... | Sweetened | ... GIN | ... Old Tom | ... 17 0 |
| | High quality and delicate flavour. | | | |
| 22 8 ... | Finest | ... RUM | ... Old Jamaica ... | 22 8 |
| | An exquisite spirit softened by age. | | | |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES"

comprising:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOAPS, | PERFUMES, | POMADES, |
| TOOTH POWDERS, | EAU DE COLOGNE, | HAIR WASHES, |
| TOOTH PASTE, | TOILET VINEGAR, | HAIR BRUSHES, |
| TOOTH BRUSHES, | RAZORS, | NAIL BRUSHES, |
| BATH GLOVES, | STROPS, | CLOTHES BRUSHES, |

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

| | |
|---|---|
| AVELING & PORTER | ...Steam Road Rollers. |
| "BOOMER" PRESSES | ...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c. |
| BULL'S | ...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns. |
| CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, | Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c. |
| CROWLEY & CO. | ...Patent Sanitary Carts. |
| DAVIS & PRIMROSE | ...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c. |
| EDINGTON & SONS, T. | ...Iron Pipe Manufacturers. |
| ENTWISTLE & KENYON | ...Sudden Grip Vices. |
| FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD. | ...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte. |
| GWYNNE, J. & H. | ..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps. |
| GRESHAM & CRAVENS | ...Gifford's Injectors. |
| HODGSON & STEAD, LD. | ...Weighing Machines, &c. |
| HOWARD'S | ...Patent Roof Ventilators. |
| LEE & SONS' | ...Celebrated Portland Cement. |
| MUIR, CRANE & Co., | ...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c. |
| MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS, | Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c. |
| PROCTOR & WILLIS' | ...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys. |
| RANSOME & CO., | ...Wood Working Machinery. |
| SILICATE PAINT CO. | ...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c. |
| WILSON & CO., ALEX. | ...Launch Engines, &c. |

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HATS, HATS, HATS,

Manufacturers of Helmets, Hats, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

HELMETS, HELMETS, CAPS, CAPS. CAPS.

A large assortment of all the Best Helmets in Felt, Pith, and Cork from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 22.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10-8.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.

FANCY BALL 2ND FEBRUARY, 1882.

Orders for the above Ball will be registered until THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

We keep a large assortment of Fancy Materials, and have a large selection of Fancy Plates.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

RAMPART-ROW AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c. :—

1 sewing machine.
1 ice making machine.
10 cases coloured prints.
6 bales grey al'-longs.
5 ,, ,, dhooties.
2 cases white dorias
1 ,, ,, chacks.
3 cases damaged roofing canvas.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings.
2 cases Germansilver wire.
5 bales T. red twist No. 40
on account of the underwriters ex s.s. Sumatra.
A T H—141—1 case S. W. D. Dolls.
AT 1 P.M.
1 office shigram.
1 mail coach.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1882.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very superior and choice oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frameses by the best artists without reserve. Don't loose such a good opportunity.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 1 p. m., an invoice of pictures representing splendid scenes, such as Off Duty, The Dutch Market, Wellburg, Forfeits in the Garden, First Step to Fame, Devotion, Moses in the Bullrushes, Unexpected Rival, Still Life, Before the Bath, Landscapes, Highland Hospitality, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary, Mill by Moonlight, the Picture Seller, Two Friends, Immortality, King of Hearts, Just from School, Trial by Jury, Boating Scene, Group of Sheep, Please a Penny, The Silver Piece, Parable of the Lily, In the Playground, The Fortuneteller, The Parting, Summer, Autumn, Scotch Beauties, Family Scenes in Dompre, Peasant Girl, Pot of Good Beer, Maddona, Italian Peasant Boy and Dead Game, My Pet, Finding of Moses, Estitia, Horse Racing, First April and Winning the Gloves, Jack Ashore, and Snow Balling, The Robber and our Guard, The Watch and the Time, Italian Girl, Coast Scene, Isle of Wight, The Happy Mother, Moonlight Scene, Coast of Cornwall, By the Riverside, Not Caught Yet, Feeding the Goats, Little Sister, The Pet, After the Battle, In the Nursery, Fruit Girl, Expectation Caught in a Trap, Wayside Inn, Language of Flowers, Cinderella, Scotch Fisher Girl, The Novel, Rustic Scene, The Struggle, Rajah Sir T. Mahadavrow, Devotion, in the Conservatory, Liberal Cabi et, Asking a Blessing, Coming from Pasture, The Goddess of Music and Flowers, Scene in Switzerland, Young Angler Twixt Love and Fear, Sunset, Maddona, Constantinople, Off Yarmouth, Off to the Wreck, Washing Dolly, Cornwell, R. eiving the Portrait of King Charles the II., Mary Queen of Scots, &c.

SADANAND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. C. and Co. will hold their usual auction at their rooms as follows :—

A consignment of four posts iron bedsteads of 6½ by 3, 3½, 4½ and 5 feet.
A large collection of one and eight day time pieces and clocks.
A small lot of Italian jewellery.
15 cases Merrimbula butter in 2 lb. tin.
5 Do. soaps.
A handsome collection of oleographs in gilt frames, morrocco leather jewel boxes, ladies' folding fans in various designs, money purses, cigarette cases, Gladstone bags, manifold writers, memo books, rulers, fancy boxes of envelopes and note papers. Sets of account books, date boxes, red, blue, violet and green ink in fancy glass bottles, &c.
5 Pieces flowered gauze silk.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Phaeton.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 26th January, 1882.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT THIRD COOMBHARWADA STREET.

By order of Marwadi Moolchund Ruttonsey the transferee or assignee of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of March, 1876, made between Rawa Raghoonathdass Jamkdass of the one part and Rawa Jankidass Tolaram of the other part under the powers of sale contained therein the said mortgage deed and the transfer or assignment of the said mortgage, Bomanjee Dossabhoy will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the undermentioned properties now standing at the premises.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of parcel of Government vacant ground, situate, lying and being at and without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of first Patton-street at Coombharwada in the suburbs of Bombay, formerly and is now in the occupation of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, comprising in the whole of the collector of Land Revenue and/or Superintendent of Government Property (108) square yards, be the same little more less or and bounded on the north by the premises passage, on the west by the premises of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, on the south by the premises of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, and on the east by the house of Narayan Moolchund Ruttonsey.

All that piece of parcel of Government vacant ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of first Patton-street at Coombharwada in the suburbs of Bombay, formerly and is now in the occupation of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, comprising in the whole of the collector of Land Revenue and/or Superintendent of Government Property (108) square yards, be the same little more less or and bounded on the north by the premises passage, on the west by the premises of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, on the south by the premises of Rawal Rawa Bomalidass Jamnadass, and on the east by the house of Narayan Moolchund Ruttonsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 26th January, 1882.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LAWN TENNIS and BADMINTON.—HAMILTON'S are the best Courts in Bombay, and the charge is now reduced to eight annas a set. Players to find Balls and Shuttlecocks.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. D. Mackichan will deliver a lecture on Electricity to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8-30.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GOOD opportunity for Yacht Club members. A nice Yacht for Rs. 400. Can be seen at Prince's Dock, on application to Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy. B shed, Prince's Dock.

TOBACCO.—Gold-leaf Smoking Mixture prepared from the new Season's Crop, possessing an agreeable and pleasant aroma. Rs. 2-8 per lb. Howard & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

WEST of INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY Co.—WANTED, by the Contractors, two good Native BOOK-KEEPERS. Salary, Rs. 100 to 120. Apply by letter stating age and experience to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Apollo-street.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodging for a married couple, and for three single Gentlemen. Apply at old English Hotel, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced EUROPEAN or NATIVE NURSE to attend a quiet, insane lady. Apply to "H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply with copies of testimonials to "R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE, a bay C. B. Pony, 13 hands, 5 years, Dog-cart and English Harness complete, price Rs. 600. Saddle, Bridles, Tandem, Harness, &c. Apply to Dr. McNAMARA, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, unabridged latest edition, nearly new, in 2 Vols., half bound morrocco and cloth, gilt labelled. Price Rs. 15. Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Griffin's Sparkling PALE ALE, Rs. 6 per dozen quarts and Rs. 4 per doz. pints. Large discount allowed to Messes and Clubs. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE and Co., 1, Forbes-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, the following valuable RACE HORSES, the property of Mr. HERBERT; for performance see *Asian* Pocket book. Blue Light, Linkboy, At Last, and King Arthur. These horses are now on work at Bombay, and for price and particulars apply to Mr. H. G. BOWEN, Adelphi Hotel.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 4, interleaved, Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Fine and Treble, in 1lb. boxes. Apollo Street, ... Export Store.

## NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and ... ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked ... advertisement, passengers can only proceed to GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH or LONDON; but by the ... which go through the Canal to Alexandria ... meet with the following Mail, passengers can be ... VENICE; as the three days' Italian quarantine ... from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires ... hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY, ... m., at Plymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and ... WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 43, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. S. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. DEWEY,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antel, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
Examiner's General Agency,
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

HORSES! HORSES! and ARAB MARES!
PER S. S. CALCUTTA, FROM BUSSORA.

IMMEDIATE attention of Racing

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

THE chief feature in our trade during the past week has been the very great activity in export business. The arrivals of Cotton especially are unprecedentally large, and the Wheat and Seed shipments keep up at a full volume. Many of the Banks do not seem to have been prepared for this, and the difficulty of selling Bills for immediate delivery has been considerable, owing to their being without the power of purchasing. Money keeps still very tight, and though Silver is down at home, Exchange has hardened gradually during the week. Tonnage has been in good demand, and the current rate for Cotton to Liverpool per Canal steamer is 37s. 6d. At this quotation large engagements have been made, both for ready and for February and March shipment. For April and May the rate is 1s. 9d. better, say, 38s. 9d., and business has been done at our quotations. Import trade has been very dull. Tight money cripples the resources of buyers, and makes them confine their operations to the actual wants of the day. This with heavy stocks keeps the firmness of prices at home from having its proper effect on our market.

The Oomrawutty crops is a very early one this year, and it is to that fact that our large arrivals and shipments are due. It is now daily arriving in large quantities, and an active trade has done in it at the day's rates. These rates were a shade weaker before the last mail went out, and as advices from home have reported daily quiet markets and weakened prices, we have here each day given way a little on the rates of the day before. We now close Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 under last mail's quotations. This applies both to ready Cotton, such as Oomras and Hingunghat, as well as to Broach and Dhollera for forward delivery. We now quote current rates as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach Good March delivery | Rs. | 224 to 225 |
| Hingunghat Good Ready | ,, | 220 |
| Oomrawuttee do. do. | ,, | 193 |
| Do. F. G. Fair do. | ,, | 183 |
| Do. Good Fair do. | ,, | 178 |
| Akote Best | ,, | 202 |
| Bhowanuggur Good, April delivery | ,, | 193 |
| Dhollera do. do. | ,, | 194 |
| Bengals, Fine, February delivery | ,, | 177 |
| Do. Fully Good do. | ,, | 168 |
| Do. Good do. | ,, | 158 |
| Do. Fully Good Fair do. | ,, | 150 |

The bulk of the business of the week has been of course in Oomras, but a fair extent of business has also been done daily for forward in Broach and Dhollerah.

The following are our Receipts and shipments for the year compared with last season :—

| | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts for 16th to 23rd January | 41,043 | 26,005 |
| Do. for 1st to 23rd January | 119,277 | 82,024 |
| Shipments from 18th to 24th January | 36,481 | 8,290 |
| Do. from 1st to 24th January | 103,505 | 27,327 |
| Afloat in Harbour at date | 28,270 | 19,294 |

WHEAT also continues to arrive in very large quantities, and our supplies now and for some time past have been almost entirely from the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Our Receipts compare with last season as follows :—

| | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts for 16th to 23rd January | 297,754 | 93,904 |
| Do. from 1st to 23rd January | 858,545 | 261,430 |

We do not make any material alterations in our quotations which are much as before, viz., Rs. 33½ to Rs. 34 for No. 1 White.

LINSEED is arriving in fair quantities, but not in excess of previous years :—

| | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 16th to 23rd January | 16,000 | 11,809 |
| Do. from 1st to 23rd do. | 51,074 | 53,802 |

Prices are much the same as before, viz., Linseed we quote Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14 per cwt. Guzerat Rape Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 per cwt., and Gingelly Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS are very quiet, and stocks hang still heavy on the market. The clearances are on a moderate scale from the bazaar, but not what is to be expected at this season and in the prosperous state of the country. Money is the great difficulty at present, and were that a little easier, a good demand would soon spring up. Certainly the country was never richer or more prosperous, and all kinds of export produce find a ready sale at paying prices. If January shipments to the East are in a moderate scale, it will, we hope, give us some relief from the burden of stocks that now lies on us.

METALS.—Copper is in better demand. We quote Braziers Rs. 51-4, and *Yellow Metal* Rs. 40-8. Both, as we have said before, are not in oversupply like most of our imports, and those who hold stocks hold them for a advance further. Iron is unchanged. Spelter is very dull, and the best brands of Hard B. and T. are difficult of sale at Rs. 8-8.

COALS.—The market is quiet, and we do not hear of very much doing in them, a sale has been reported of 1,000 tons Cardiff, to arrive, at Rs. 14½ per ton, and at this rate there are more sellers. Davison's West Hartley are also offered, to arrive, at Rs. 13½. These are much the quotations of last mail.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady after last mail left, and on the 20th large sales were made of 4 per cent. at 101¼, and the price asked in the afternoon was 101½, while for forward delivery still higher rates were paid. 15th February delivery was done at 101⅞, and 15th March at 101⅞. Duller advices from home however have since depressed the market, and we have gone back a little daily On the 21st, 101⅛ was the extreme price ; on the 23rd, it had fallen to 100⅞ to 101 ; on the 24th to 100⅞ ; and to day we cannot quote above 100⅞ .

SHARES are generally firm, and our quotations for many Companies are a little higher than last mail. Bank shares are unaltered, except Bank of Bombay which we now quote Rs. 755. Press Companies have been well mentioned in natives without much alterations. Spinning shares were very dull last mail-day, and many fell under our quotations. But there has been a pretty general and steady recovery ever since, and we are now steady at quotations :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oriels fell to Rs. 290, but since recovered to Rs. 310 | | |
| Dhurumsey | ,, | 527 |
| Manockjee Petit | 1,345 | ,, 1,375 |
| Mowajee Gooculdas | 1,180 | ,, 1,210 |
| Western India | ,, | ,, 860 |

EXCHANGE opened weak after last mail left, and continued so far a couple of days, mainly owing to the advice of the fall in Silver to 51¼. Telegraphic went back to 1s. 8d. Demand to 1s. 8 1-16d., and 3 months' Credits to 1s. 8 13-32d. to 7-16d., with a 1-32d. less for forward delivery. However, as many sellers came out for this, and the next two mails, and as want of funds for the time prevents some of the Banks from doing much, rates have since hardened, and our rates are now a shade higher than last mail, as will be seen from our quotations :—

| | Demand. | 3 months' | 4 months' |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills | 1s 8 3-16d. | 1s. 8¾d. | 1s. 8 7-16d. |
| | | 6 months' | |
| Credits | 1s. 8d. | 1s 8 11-16d. | |
| Documents | 1s. 8 9-16d. | 1s. 8¾d. | |
| France | 2 15/16 | 2 17/16 | |

We close firm at these, and ready bills are not easily saleable, even at the rates given. For the first half of February 1-32d. lower will be taken, and for the latter half 1-16d.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 50 | 500 | 11p. ct. | 752½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 235 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 690 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 120 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 2½ do. | 103 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 310 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 1,000 | 10 | Rs. 10 | 144 |
| New issue | .. | 100 | 30 | .. | 53 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 1,000 | 1,700 | 500 | 35 p. s | 810 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manfg. Co., Ld. | 1,300 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 50 | 840 |
| Bhowanipur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 750 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 950 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 4 | 765 |
| Currie Mills | 900 | 50 | 1,900 | 50 | 910 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 593 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 736 | 500 | all | Rs. 75 | 675 |
| Ditto (New issue) | 400 | 500 | 150 | .. | 565 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 555 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,080 |
| Hyderabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 1,100 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 690 |
| Jewraj Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 990 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 930 |
| Khatao Maclellan | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 960 |
| Madras United | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.s. | 2,000 |
| Mahalakhmi | 450 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 425 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 90 | 1,375 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 15 p. s. | 2½ |
| Mowajee Gooculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,210 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 915 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 1,000 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 55 | 750 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 330 |
| Ramoon S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 65 | 1,450 |
| Shoiaopore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 p. s. | 1,060 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 500 | 1,000 | 50 | 970 |
| Southern India | 300 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 55 | 675 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 825 |
| Western India S. & M Company | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 980 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 10 | 1,000 | 2,250 | 50 | 800 |
| Albert Glnning Co. | 10 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct. | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurlah | 20 | 2,000 | 1,100 | Rs. 70 | 470 |
| Apollo Press Co. | | | | | 1,000 |
| Bengal shares | 75 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 40 | 470 |
| Bellasis | 62 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 p. s. | 600 |
| Bezar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | Rs. 37½ | 440 |
| Bombay Cotton, Gin, Sing and Press Co. | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 82 |
| Bombay Press Co. | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 930 |
| Bombay Steam Ginning Co. | 600 | 300 | all | 30 | 220 |
| Bori India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 120 | 1,050 |
| Bori Press Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 2,600 |
| Carnac Press Co. | 200 | 50 | all | 45 p.s. | 125 |
| Cawasji Co. | 2,000 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 35 | 445 |
| Dharamsey Press | 8,125 | 40 | 400 | 10 p. s. | 2½ |
| Dharamsey Press, New issue | 1,400 | 12 | 125 | Rs. 25 | 2½ |
| Elphinstone Steam Ginning and Pressing Co. | 1,200 | | 1,500 | | 1,710 |
| Fazulbhoy Press Co. | 2,000 | 1,000 | 750 | Rs. 80 | 1,000 |
| Fazulbhoy Press Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 650 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crore Land | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | *13 |
| Mazagon Land, &c. | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | Rs. 80 | 750 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | Rs. 5 | 205 |

* For distribution.

## BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending 21st Jan. 1882.

| Open, 444 miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 64,811 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,22,304 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 425 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,87,780 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in Jan. 1881.

| Open, 444 miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 62,834 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,20,622 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 556 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 1,350 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,85,362 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase | 2,418 | 0 | 0 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 11 14 |
| Carolas | ,, | 236 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 224 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 221 |
| Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness | ,, | 107 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-5 |
| Bar Gold, 16 oz. English, 100 touch | ,, | 19-4-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | ,, | 19 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch | ,, | 19 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | ,, | 19 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship J. V. Troop, 1,295 tons, Captain W. C. Parker, will sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

THE steamer Cyprenes, 1,308 tons, Captain W. A. Smith, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 107 deck passengers.

THE steamer Principia, 1,780 tons, Captain M. H. Kernish, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (24th Dec.) with a cargo of 2,648 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

THE barque Alice, 859 tons, Captain W.T. Savory, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from New York (21st July), via Mauritius, with a cargo of 15,000 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Ootumchund Heerjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain C. Coles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. D. Beath, Mrs. Peters, Mr. Douglas, two second class and 170 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Drew, Mr. J. D. Snodgrass, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mr. Hall, Mr. Issac Ezara, Mr. R. Ezara and friend, Mrs. Khatow, and 66 deck.

## ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Zambesi (s) | Moule | Hong-kong. Jan. 11. |
| | Henzada (s) | Coles | Calcutta, Jan. 1. |
| | Principia (s) | Kernish | Newcastle, Dec. 21. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Pehlwan (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur. |
| | Jules Marie | Henstin | Mauritius. |
| | Cyphrenes (s) | Smith | Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, Nailer, to P. Gulf via Kurracee.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cuch.
Ship J. V. Troop, Parker, to False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Alpine, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pachemba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

## CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
20 Himalaya (s).....Bellwood ..Madras, Jan. 17.
21 Cavalier (s) .....Berwick ....Aden, Jan. 5.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 21.—Steamers Cormorant, Madura and Commilla.

## MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVAL.
23 Teheran (s)..... ..... London.
Jan. DEPARTURE.
23 Sirdhana (s) ..... ..... Bombay.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Brenda (s)—10 packages corks, Byramjee Nusserwanjee.
Kaisar-i-Hind (s)—3 cases cheese, E. Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla (s)—15 cases champagne, Sorabjee Rustomjee and Sons.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla (s)—33 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 2 hogsheads claret, Thomson and Taylor ; 22 cases lamps, Theodor Knaux.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Manilla (s)—305 boxes brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 74 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha.

FROM PORTSAID.
Manilla (s)—27 cases storox, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Sabara (s)—300 cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Lalljee ; 100 bales cotton, Talukchund and Shapoorjee.
Cyphrenas (s)—76 cwts coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsee and Co.
Parkland (s)—160 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 58 bales ra..s, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 2,744 cwts wheat and 9.0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 107 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 300 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund ; 175 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund.
Bayne (s)—30 bales wool, Peerajee Khan Mahamed ; 28 bales cotton waste and 14 bales cotton twist waste, Khullianbhoy Damaney ; 113 bales cotton, Parsi Topen ; 5,000 cwts wheat and 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Hambry and Co ; 108 bales cotton and 802 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 9 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 92 bales cotton, Dhunjee Moojjee.
Scotsburg (s)—2.0 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithaney ; 1,191½ cwts myrabolams, Pragjee Nuthoo ; 600 cwts wheat, Doongersee Ladha ; 800 cwts wheat, Gbella Bharmull ; 338 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Clan Alpine (s)—3,006 cwts wheat, Nundoo Dewjee.
Llanrothen (s)—3.0 bales cotton Lang, Mow and Co.
Labeham (s)—141 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Jairam ; 800 cwts wheat, Nurseo Khutowe ; 31 bales cotton, Allana Munjee ; 28 bales cotton, Damajee Moojjee ; 39 bales wool, Munjee Jeewraj ; 240 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Nursey ; 35 bales hemp, Nowrojee Rustomjee ; 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Clandins (s)—466 cwts sapan wood, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 714 cwts hingra, E. ujee Hajee Abdool Gaffoor ; 50 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, Curmally Shuriff Cassombhoy, 7½ cwts fanmawa, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 19 bales hides, Govind Mitha ; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 81 cwts horns, Esmail Nensee ; 130 cwts horns, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 54 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund ; 240 cwts oilbanum, Ally Mahamed Hassum ; 60½ cwts cloves, Sajunbhoy Dattoo ; 4.0 cwts myrabolams, Purshotom Jairam.
Prince Frederick Lori (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Jairam ; 190 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Monjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Netley Ubby (s)—60 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Manilla (s)—800 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BRINDISI.
Verona (s)—5 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Carigo (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Verona (s)—34 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Carigo (s)—280 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Verona (s)—131 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co ; 9 cases indigo, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.
Castalia (s)—400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 1,440 cwts linseed 35 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 1,001 cwts gingellyseed, Wallace and Co.
Teddington (s)—2,101½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Geelong (s)—59½ cwts cloves, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaiuck.
Bangalore (s)—30 ba.es cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Hujarimull Nursingdass ; 152 cwts wheat, Rahimbhoy Fazul, 11½ cwts horns and 4 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 45½ cwts clove s Ludhabhoy Chutloo ; 31 cwts rala.n, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 15 chests opium, Ramrick Ramdayail ; 18 packages wax and 50 bales cotton. The P. and O. Co ; 25 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bangalore (s)—37 chests opium, Thakerseedass Kalooram ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
MOTION.

349-81—Pestonjee K.—Awabai and others vs Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody and others—Hearn C. and L. and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

645-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Ithalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.
115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Ithalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Casabhai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Veljjee and others—J. B and D., P. and G. and J. Macfarlane.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C., L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Hemingway vs J. Heming way—Hearn, C. and L.
513-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Hemingway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Hemingway—Chalk and W.
SHORT CAUSE.
516-81—J. C. Cama Jamsetjee Pallonjee and others vs Ruttonsey Tricumjee and another—A. F. Turner.
LONG CAUSES.
538-81—Macfarlane and E.—Alfred Soonjee vs Chundrasjee and others—Nanu and H., and R. M. Bayani.
526-80—M. Bayani—Curroonjee Hunsraj and others vs Nagarbhuva Shivprasad and others—Tobin and R.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 23.

Aplin, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Dharwar.

JANUARY 25.

Hughes, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Cunningham, Major, Asst. Adjt.-Genl., to join, to Poona.
Saton, Surg., on duty, to Kirkee.
Hughes, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 25.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera at and about Coorla the ranges are closed from this date, and no firing will take place until further orders.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members are reminded that Saturday next is the last Saturday in the month and, they are therefore expected to attend. Those who are unable to do so should either apply for leave or furnish a medical certificate as for the annual inspection parade.

Members, if punctual, will be supplied with tram tickets at Byculla, Girgaum, Grant-road, and Colaba.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1882.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·944 |
| Temperature of the Air | 76·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 70·4 |
| Dew Point | 66·7 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 76% |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).. | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).. | 86·2 |
| Minimum do. (read at 10½ a.m) | 70·5 |
| General Direction of Wind* | N, NE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N, NE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 209. |

*NOTICE.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have made arrangements, accordingly, to issue from the 1st of February next, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a full-sized sheet containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

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*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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21 The Chapter of the Star of India—OFFICIAL GAZETTES —Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
22 Government of India Orders—BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.



SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licenciate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.


*WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES*, 1882.

*THE first of these Lectures will be delivered in the University Library on Thursday the 26th instant, at 5-15 p.m. (Bombay Time).*
*Subject.—Latin and Greek.*
*Lecturer.—Professor M. Macmillan, B.A.*
*The Lectures are open to the Public.*
*By order,*
*PETER PETERSON, M.A.,*
*University Registrar.*
*Bombay, 25th January, 1882.*


DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. ..., which will be refunded on the return of the Test ... Assortment Eyes in all shapes and colours.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—January 25th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur J. Brooks, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALTON—January 25th, at Bombay, Hubert Izaak Walton, Esq., Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, son of William Walton, Esq., of Hampton, in his forty-ninth year. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAWE—January 22nd, at St. Thome, Mrs. C. B. Shawe, of twins (boys.)

MARRIAGES.

DANGERFIELD—ROSE—January 19th, at St. Thomas, Church Calcutta, Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, Walmisley A. Dangerfield, R. N., to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Rose, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

ABBOTT—January 11th, at Cuttack, Hilda Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. J. and Mrs. R. Abbott, aged 6 years, 10 months and 21 days. Deeply regretted.
PHIPPS—January 19th, at No. 2, Albert-road, Samuel Upson Phipps, Esq., late Assistant Collector, Calcutta Customs, aged 36 years.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MUSIC."—There are no string instruments in the Volunteer Band.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882.


THE actual text of the Viceroy's remonstrance to the King of Burma, which we foreshadowed a fortnight ago, does not convey to our mind that sense of irresolution which has excited the indignation of some of our Indian contemporaries. There is, moreover, a perplexing intangibility about some of their complaints. An idea seems to prevail that the euphemistic language of diplomacy is wasted on a monarch of King Theebaw's moral sentiments. This may be so. King Theebaw is a ruffian even judged by the low standard of Burman rulers ; and we are not at all hopeful that Viceregal expostulation, worded in the sternest Saxon known to a Foreign Secretary, would, unsupported, pierce the obtuse barbarism of the coy monster of Ava. Since, therefore, so little may be expected from "magic numbers and persuasive sound," we certainly think Lord Ripon has wisely maintained his dignity in couching his remonstrance in courteous and even conciliatory language. If our contemporaries' dissatisfaction were confined to lamenting the absence of vapoury threats and diplomatic bullying, it would be comprehensible. But what are we to think of the *Pioneer's* suggestion that had the remonstrance been confined to "an effort to set commercial matters on a better footing," leaving out conciliation and the "preposterous reference" to friendship, its failure would not have compromised the dignity of the Indian Government, and the merchants of Rangoon could not have legitimately asked for more ? It certainly seems to us that the conclusion of the Allahabad paper is precisely the opposite of probability. It is positively certain that had Lord Ripon's promise at Rangoon aborted in such a manner, the merchants and the *Pioneer* would have joined in one common chorus of censure on the Government. What was wanted of Lord Ripon was not that he should add one more remonstrance to those which had been already forwarded to the Burman court, but that he should, in short, disarm King Theebaw's chronic hostility to British and Indian commerce, and remove the obstacles which the irrational tyrant had thrown in our path. How he approached his work was immaterial. To our view the pink of courtesy is quite compatible with that "dauntless spirit of resolution," which will assuredly be required to subdue the sullen jealousy of the Burman king. So far as we can judge, the Viceroy's remonstrance contains no sign of a lack of determination, and we have sufficient confidence in Lord Ripon's sagacity and common sense, even if independent proofs were wanting, to know

# TELEGRAMS.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 25.

A party of the 12th Lancers comprising 67 rank and file, with women and children, under the command of Major Hornby, arrived to-day by train from Secunderabad. The remainder of the Regiment is expected on the 28th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards has been ordered to Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying to a deputation of the Dublin Corporation that waited upon him on Monday yesterday, said that, under the present circumstances, it would be impossible to release the suspects ow n confinement.

## EXCITEMENT IN MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, JAN. 24.

Owing to the excitement existing in Montenegro, Prince Nicholas has refused to surrender the insurgents who have taken refuge in his territory.

## GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.

In the Reichstag today, Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he defended the Imperial rescript lately addressed to the Prussian Ministry.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Hydaspes with the outward English mails of the 13th instant left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning, and the same company's S. S. Nepaul for Galle and Calcutta at noon.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 24.

The Inch Line steamer Lady Dalhousie left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dholleras | 4¼ |
| The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady. | |
| 3 per cent. Consols, for account | 100 |
| 5 ,, French Rentes | 113½ |
| 4 ,, Rupee Paper | 84¼ |
| 4 ,, ,, | 90½ |
| Bar Silver | 51 15-16 |
| 3½ ,, Sterling Loan | 101 |

Departures—Spearman, Chrysolite and Everest.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Continent or Europe. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 22, 2-8 P. M.—Teheran route right as far as Berlin.

## STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25, 9-44 P. M.

H. M's. Ruby, arrived from Trincomallee.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25, 17-15 A. M.

H. M's. Bacchante and Cleopatra arrived from Singapore.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 24.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 74·0 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| ,, 6 a.m. | 69·7 |
| ,, 10 a.m. | 79·3 |
| ,, 2 p.m. | 85·0 |
| ,, 4 p.m. | 84·4 |

THE Volunteer Rifle range at Coorla has been closed for the present, because it is reported that there is a great deal of cholera at Coorla. It is very inconvenient to have the range closed now, as the drill season is drawing to a close, and there is a good deal of class-firing yet to be done.

...a were reported to the ...day.

... Deputy Commissioner of ...loyd, had a guard of ten ...hen attacked at Mywing. ...id to have lost seven killed, ...ded, this force—must have ...e itself. So far as can be ..., such as it is, is connected ...ovement, and the leaders are ...ho have given themselves out ...e deity.

... of the Indian sea and land ...clusive of the salt revenue, for ...hs of the current financial year, ...60,40,000 as compared with ...ring the corresponding period of

... WEBB, Assistant Superintendent ... in charge at Bandora slaughter... the European General Hospital on ...aged 59, and was buried at Sewree ...day afternoon. Mr. Webb was a ... of the Municipality, and performed ...e duties at Bandora with fidelity and ...riod of about 17 years. He was for... Major of the 2nd Bombay Fusiliers, ... for sometime in charge of the Bombay ... under Mr. Souter, now Sir Frank. He leaves ... family of young children unprovided for, ... it is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and the Corporation will take their destitute state into consideration.

A GREAT deal of inconvenience to the public has been caused at Lahore, the local paper states, by the irregular delivery of the mails. The Bombay dák reaches Lahore twice or thrice a week, though no accident, that we have been able to discover, has occurred in the Rajputana line. The deliveries from the Bengal side are almost as irregular.

IT has been decided that the extra guns and equipment retained by the Punjab Mountain batteries on their return from Kabul shall be returned into store; thus reducing those batteries from six-gun to four-gun batteries.

ACCORDING to the *Penang Gazette*, an outbreak has taken place on a tobacco growing estate called Timbang Langkat, near Deli, in Sumatra. The Assistant Resident was called in, and by his orders some of the ringleaders were arrested by the police; but the coolies mobbed the police and released the prisoners they had taken. The Assistant Resident then called in the military to his aid, and a large number of men were taken into custody, but not until a good number of wounds were inflicted. The cause of the outbreak is not stated.

THE other day, the despatch of a remonstrance to Mandalay, the Allahabad paper remarks, does not mean that the King of Upper Burmah is asked to choose between fair trade and war. "In some quarters, however, far too much capital is being made out of the Viceroy's speech at Rangoon, the manifesto to King Theebaw, and General Roberts' visit to Burmah. There is really not the slightest intention on the part of the Imperial Government to declare war in the interests of Rangoon trade. Something far more serious than monopolies at Mandalay will be needed to call forth an ultimatum from Calcutta; while General Roberts's visit to Thayetmyo has nothing in the least "bellicose" about it. The General is merely making a tour of inspection in Burmah in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and he visits Thayetmyo just as he would any other station in his command. As we have before pointed out, trouble with Burmah is more likely to arise on the Manipore side, or from some overt act of hostility by Theebaw, when his passions have been excited by drink."

WHATEVER opinion may be held about the Arms Act, there can be no manner of doubt says the *Pioneer* but that, in some places, the law has been improperly administered. The lately published N. W. P. Administration Report says:—"Sentences, apparently rather severe, were in some cases imposed for offences against the Act. . . . The penal provisions of the Act require to be worked with discretion, and officers have been instructed accordingly." We are told, however, that certain district officers actually took upon themselves to attach to the licences a condition requiring the destruction of a certain number of wild beasts. This application of the Act has now been very rightly forbidden. The free licences are meant for the benefit of the cultivators, and should be given wherever arms are wanted for the protection of the crops against the ravages of wild animals. Other cases of an improper working of the Arms Act are reported officially from Assam. The Inspector-General of Police, in his Administration Report for 1880, observed that "all Dis... Superintendents of Police will do well to ... the activity displayed in bringing to light ... nature" (supposed offences under the ... in Nowgong, Luckimpur, and Cachar." ...owever, that some of this activity, ...pector-General thinks so highly of, ...ankworous and unjustifiable, Mr. C. A. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, has expressed his opinion that the Luckimpur cases were "prosecuted with a severity which in most cases was uncalled for;" and in the majority of these cases, he has decided to remit the fines imposed.

MESSRS. MARILLIER and Edwards have, the *Indian Daily News* understands, contracted with the Government, through the Director of State Railways, for the manufacture of a large quantity of cast-iron sleepers, wrought iron tie bars, and other plant for the Diamond Harbour extension of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. The same firm are also negotiating for a similar contract to supply the Tirhoot State Railway. The manufacture will be carried out on the works of the Bengal Iron Company, of which for the time, Messrs. Marillier and Edwards will be the lessees. The iron used will be partly the cast-iron pot-sleepers lying at Barrackpore, and the broken castings from the Patna and Gya State Railway, which will be taken over at a fixed rate per ton; whilst the remainder will have to be imported pig iron. These orders, however, are but as a drop in the ocean as compared with the ever-increasing requirements of the country for railway plant; and if only a tithe of these requirements could be guaranteed to our local industries, in the form of a continuous demand, local capital would soon be forthcoming to set the Bengal Iron Company on its legs again, and the Indian manufacturers would not be handicapped by having to use imported iron. It is hardly a matter of surprise that the indefinite promise of Government of a "fair support" is not sufficient to encourage the old shareholders of the company to come into the market for more capital, in the face of the fact that the East India Railway are now advertising at home for 30,000 tons of cast-iron plant,—plant that the local authorities know could be equally well and more economically made in India from Indian material. Vested interests, however, have outweighed local knowledge, and they will continue to twit-weigh even a general policy of the Government of India. If the Government of India are in earnest in their policy of reducing the home charges, a guarantee that they will take a certain tonnage for a fixed period of years, would soon set the Burrakur furnaces in full blast, and the produce might be apportioned to the different railways.

THE *Pioneer* much regrets to hear that the Government of India have again fallen into the old error of neglecting the transport requirements of the army; and that on grounds of economy the sensible plans which have from time to time been proposed with a view to creating a really efficient transport train, have been practically rejected. It is held to be unwise to maintain in times of peace any considerable transport establishment, as large sums of money are absorbed in connection therewith, and no immediate good is secured; but how such an arrangement can be brought forward in face of the lessons taught by the last campaign is indeed extraordinary. It may be quite true that war is not likely to break out again for some little time to come, as every sacrifice will be made to maintain peace even at the cost of further national humiliation; but it is idle to ignore the fact that the next great campaign, in which the Indian army will take part, may be of a magnitude to tax our resources to the utmost. Upon the result of that struggle will probably depend the fate of Western and Central Asia, for far higher interests will be involved than those of a treacherous Amir and his bloodthirsty subjects. And yet, apparently, the old short-sighted policy is to be pursued: the army is to be kept as efficient in training and armament as skill and science can make it, but in all that pertains to rapidity of movement, or indeed to movement at all, a steady "starvation" method is to be followed. Colonel Low's scheme, which we have often referred to as being admirable in every way, as it would ensure transport animals always being available for an army corps of 36,000 men of all arms, has now no chance of being carried out; unless, indeed, the military authorities insist upon its main features being adopted. But there are so many claims upon the budget estimates, and so strong a desire to reduce military expenditure, that even then it is probable that only a half-hearted sanction would be accorded to the experiment. It is quite certain that if 20,000 men had to take the field next week, there would be the old difficulties about transport animals.

MUCH unnecessary resentment and bad blood has, it is said, been caused in Germany by the refusal of the French Government to allow "Lohengrin" to be performed, by a German company and in the German language, at the Theatre des Nations. It appears that the prohibition, which has not unnaturally given such deep offence throughout the Fatherland, was not formally notified to the Wagnerian impressario until the German Ambassador at Paris had been officially consulted by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the expediency of taking that measure; and it is assumed by the Berlin press that Prince Hohenlohe concurred in the view taken by the Republican authorities, who feared that the production of a Wagnerian opera in the French capital might lead to public demonstrations calculated to give umbrage to Germany.

COLONEL REDVERS BULLER, V.C., A.D.C., who has been in command of a Brigade of the Transvaal Field Force with the rank of Major-General, is likely to remain in South Africa, he having been offered the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General on the staff of Lieut-General the Hon. Leicester Smyth.

THE *Economist* in an article upon Lord Hartington's speech on Indian Finance says:—Lord Hartington made a cautious reference to the rumour current as to the intention of the Indian Government to propose in its next Budget to make provision for the abolition of the cotton duties by the re-establishment of an income-tax. These reports, he stated, "are not only premature and unauthorised, but they are also extremely inaccurate," and this guarded criticism may probably be taken to indicate that no general scheme of income-tax is under consideration. It may be, however, that the Government are seeking to devise a mode of making the wealthy native inhabitants contribute to the revenue somewhat more in proportion to their means. Under the present syst m of indirect taxation, the rich natives—and there are many of them very rich—do not bear anything like their fair share of the national burdens, and if these burdens can be more equitably re-adjusted it is desirable that they should be. But, as Lord Hartington pointed out in connection with the octroi duties, it is mainly by means of indirect taxation that the Indian revenue must be raised. And the same reasons which make it expedient to seek to improve the indirect local taxation rather than to substitute for it a system of direct taxation apply with equal or greater force to the imperial taxation. The cotton duties, however great their defects, have at least the merit of making the native population contribute almost unawares to the support of the Government, and they have the further advantage that they enable us to extract some contribution from the native states which otherwise we would not receive. No doubt when the time comes that, owing to the expansion of other existing revenues, the income from them can be dispensed with, it ought to be given up, although even then it might be a question whether the reduction of the salt duty or the abolition of the export duty on rice ought not to claim precedence when a surplus was being disposed of. But to abolish the duties at once, at the call of Manchester, leaving it to the Government of India to fill up the gap in their revenue as best they may, is a course which no prudent statesman can sanction. It would involve an interference with the fiscal affairs of India, which could only be justified by our assuming full responsibility for its debt and its finances—a responsibility which it would be injurious alike to ourselves and to India for us to undertake.

THE Oxford examiner who has been removed from his post by the Vice-Chancellor has confided to the *Daily Telegraph* that he is able and willing to meet any charge that may be brought against him, and, in fact, complains that he has been condemned without a hearing. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—It would be a gross injustice to refuse the fullest possible hearing to a man accused of conduct so flagitious, and, if the Vice-Chancellor has been compelled to act up to the present on *ex parte* statements, there is all the more reason why the University authorities should set about an open and searching inquiry. There is some ancient process—happily never used—for stripping an unworthy graduate of his degrees; and, if the charges now brought against the examiner be true, he deserves the utmost amount of punishment at least. The honour of the University, not less than fair-play to the accused, requires that the whole disgraceful story should be sifted to the bottom without delay.

## OPENING OF A NEW SESSIONS COURT AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Monday, the 16th instant, when the Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Mr. Hammick, proceeded to Broach to open the Assistant Judge's Court there the people of Broach, including the members of the Bar, Desais, Mujmundars and others, numbering 200 gentlemen, assembled on the Broach Station to receive Mr. Hammick. Flowers and rose-water were sprinkled on him, and all present seemed with their hearts full of joy. The Broachites were deprived of this Senior Assistant Judge's Court in 1869, and since then appeal cases from Broach have had to be heard at Surat to the great inconvenience of all concerned. For this and various other reasons they frequently represented their grievances to Government, but received no redress till now. Mr. Hammick opened the Court on the same day at noon, when, with the permission of the Gov... pleader, Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, a vakee... District Court, read the following address ... of the bar and the principal inhabit... Broach Collectorate:—

"May it please your Honour,—As this is ... day on which the Court of an Assistant Judge ... in this city, nearly thirteen years after its abolition, the gentlemen at the bar, and the leading citizens of this city, request me to express their sense of deep gratitude which they owe to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay.

The abolition of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court from this city had put the inhabitants of the Broach Collectorate to great inconvenience and enormous unnecessary expenses. The people of this district had no other alternative, but to submit to the will of the ruling power, in the same manner, as people do submit to the decrees of Providence. They did submit, but not without murmurs. They represented their grievances from time to time to Government, but received no redress. At last, the auspicious hour arrived. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to this poor but old city. On being satisfied that the grievances the people of that place complained of were real, promised to do them justice which had so long been denied to them. A few days after his return to Bombay, His Excellency was pleased to hold that the city of Broach should not only have an Assistant Judge's Court, but it should have a Court, invested with all the powers of a District and Session Judge.

It is in pursuance of this resolution of Government that your Honour has this day opened the Court, and the people of this city, and especially the members of the bar, would be wanting in their duty if they allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their sense of true loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Under the benign and just administration of the British Government, the people of this city have obtained redress at the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, for which they feel themselves deeply indebted to His Excellency. Again, it is a matter of great satisfaction to them to see that the Government have given them a Judge well-known for his judicial bearing, patience, impartiality, and kind disposition. The members of the Bar entertain sanguine hopes that you will try to the best of your power to improve their status and to do all that may be necessary to do, to remove the inconveniences, if any, to which the people of this district may possibly be put, notwithstanding the establishment of this Court.

In conclusion, they once more beg to express their sentiments of loyalty and deep gratitude for the redress of their grievances, so justly and generously given them by His Excellency.

To this address Mr. Hammick replied in appropriate terms. He said that the British Government is always ready to remove the grievances of the people. When the grievances of the people of this district were found just and real in the eyes of His Excellency Governor, His Excellency was pleased to order to open this Court, and it is a pleasing thing to hear that the people of Broach express their loyalty towards the Queen-Empress. He thanked them very much for what they spoke about him, and said that he would try his best to remove any difficulties he could find for the welfare of the people.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Young Men's Christian Association, on board the s. Magnificent, Apollo-bunder. 7 p.m.
Governor's Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Zambesi (s), from Hong-kong; Henzada (s), Calcutta; Principia (s), Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pehlwan (s), for Rangoon; Jules Marie, Mauritius; Cyphrenes (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at a moonlight performance at the Esplanade, at 9 p. m. (official time) this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille .. ..La fille de Madame Angot.. | ..Lecocq. |
| Overture .. ..Le Brasseur de Preston .. | ..Adam. |
| Selection .. ..Boccaccio .. .. .. .. | ..Suppé. |
| Secection No.2..The Pirates of Penzance .. | ..Sullivan. |
| Valse .. .. ..Schlittschuh .. .. .. | ..Coote. |
| March .. .. ..Güte Nacht .. .. .. .. | ..Zimmer. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zambesi, entered, and Clan Maclean, Verona, Enchantress and Cyphrenes left the Dock yesterday.

THE S. S. PEARL.—The s. s. Pearl, which sailed on Sunday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 165 deck passengers, put back from sea yesterday evening on account of her machines having got out of order.

A CORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings of the University Convocation published yesterday, the names of the newly appointed Fellows were by mistake given for those of the recipients of the degrees conferred by the Vice-Chancellor.

FIRE.—A large box containing two jars of sulphuric acid caught fire on Tuesday last in the shop of Dada Siba Mahomed at Coombarwada. The box was speedily removed from the shop to the public road and the fire was extinguished. The Pydownee steam fire engine was taken to the spot, but was not used.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Hossein Lukha, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, of criminal breach of trust in respect of an alpaca coat, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Joosuf Peera. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was further convicted by the magistrate of having in his possession a cotton sheet suspected of having been stolen. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprison-ment, on the expiration of the first sentence.

THEFTS.—Marrotee Mahadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash belonging to three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment. Vullu Mithah and Mohideen Abattah were also convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing, on the 8th October last, sundry silk and woollen articles of wearing apparel and ornaments of the total value of Rs. 80, the property of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Evoloo, from his shop at the Null Bazaar. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to three months' similar imprisonment.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—Mirza Hooseinbeg Rahimoobeg was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of personating a pound peon. In that character he seized one Rutton Dewah's two cows when they were straying on the public road at Coombarwada, but released them on receiving payment of a rupee from Rutton. The prisoner appears to have made an agreement with Rutton that if he paid him monthly a sum of Rs. 1-2-0, he (the prisoner) would not again seize Rutton's cows when they strayed on the public road. He was arrested by Inspector King while in the act of receiving this monthly payment from Rutton Dewah. Pleading guilty to two previous convictions on similar charges, the prisoner was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

RUNNING AMUCK AT POONA.—At about 8 o'clock last Monday evening, one Luxuman Bin Chimnajee, a dungur Khatick, and a resident in Sookerwar Peit, took his chopping knife, and struck his wife, Vittal, on the head, causing serious injury. A nephew of his, Rumbia Bin Balcrishna, aged about 18 years, on seeing what occurred, raised an alarm, when the miscreant dealt him a blow with the knife on the head. He then met his other nephew, Dewkia Bin Balcrishna, about 18 years of age, on the road, buying *goordanee*, and aimed a blow on his head also, but fortunately the blow was averted, and the knife fell on the boy's right shoulder, cutting the ear, and chopping his fingers; after which he bolted. All the three injured parties are now in the Sassoon Hospital lying in a precarious state. Mr. Scannell, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. W. Richardson, the City Magistrate, Mr. Kyte, the Police Inspector, and Fouzdars Raghunath Ramjee and Keshow Rowjee, repaired to the Sassoon Hospital at once, and instituted the necessary inquiries.—*Deccan Herald.*

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JAN. 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE VANJEE WALLJEE.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* of the 4th inst., requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for disobedience of an order of the Court by which he was directed to deliver up books, papers, and documents with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Mankar showed cause against the rule by reading several affidavits contradictory of the statements of the opposing creditor's affidavit on which the rule *nisi* was granted. The latter, the learned counsel said, had brought forward no evidence to support his allegations except that of two witness. who said that they saw the insolvent making entries, or causing entries to be made, in the books in which an account of his transactions as a carting agent was kept. This evidence was contradicted by affidavits which the learned counsel read. The opposing creditor had suppressed some important facts, one of which was that the insolvent's partnership books were in the possession of the opposing creditor himself. While engaged as a carting agent at the Warree Bunder goods-station of the G. I. P. Railway, insolvent kept no books, but only a few slips of paper which the learned counsel was prepared to hand over to the Official Assignee. The insolvent had kept back no books, and made a clean breast of it by producing all the account slips he had in his possession. Reading the order made by Mr. Justice West, the learned counsel submitted that no order of the court had been disobeyed.

His Lorship ordered the account slips to be made over to the Official Assignee, which was done. His Lordship then said that, in his opinion, the order of the Court had been clearly disobeyed. The rule was made absolute, the insolvent being committed to jail.

RE MAHOMED FAZUL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted last week. His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had done nothing during the week, and the application must therefore be refused. Leave to amend the schedule was granted.

RE ANANDRAO BALLAJEE.

Mr. [illegible], for the insolvent, applied for an ... of judgment creditor.

... ANOTHER.

... in person, applied ... all opposition had ...

* This ... i.e., the ... down in ... here making of the salt, ... hen so much salt is laid ... t, the very spot where ...

# N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SMALL-POX.—We regret to hear that Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, has been suffering from small-pox.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TRAMWAY.—Permission has been solicited to lay down a tramway on one side of the Provincial road between Rohtak and Delhi. The Lieutenant-Governor's reply has not yet been received.—*Id.*

CLOSE OF THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.—The Punjab Exhibition is now closed, and the materials of which it is composed will presently be dispersed. It is satisfactory to know that but a small quantity of the articles shewn as objects of sale will be returned to their makers, but are destined for London, New York, and for the decoration of Anglo-Indian homes. There can be no doubt that the interest of the native community has been thoroughly roused, and that a large number of the workmen to whom we must look in the future have had an opportunity for critical comparison and examination, such as has never been afforded to them before. That they have availed themselves of it, the numbers of their class who have visited the Exhibition clearly show. The purely commercial aspect of the Exhibition cannot yet be fairly judged, but there is fair ground for the belief that, in this respect also, the Exhibition has satisfactorily fulfilled its object.—*Id.*

## THE GOVERNMENT CONNECTION WITH THE SALT TRADE.

READ.—Representation, dated 8th January, 1880, addressed to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, by the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Cheshire and Worcestershire, regarding the equalisation of the Salt duties.

Memorial, dated 19th June 1880, addressed to the Secretary of State for India by ditto regarding the price of Salt sold by Government in Madras and Rajputana.

Representation, dated 6th January 1881, addressed to the Finance Minister of the Government of India, by ditto, regarding the price of Salt sold by Government in Rajputana.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State No. 54, dated 15th July, 1880.

Memorial, dated by the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the subject of a proposal to fix a uniform price for Salt sold at all Government Works throughout India.

Despatch to H. M.'s Secy. of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State .. .. .. .. .. | No. 63, | dated 6th Dec. 1880. |
| Do. from .. .. .. | No. 15, | ,, 10th Feb. 1881. |
| Do. to ,, ,, ,, | No. 29, | ,, 21st May. 1881. |

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has had under careful consideration, the reports upon the subject of the price of salt sold at Government Works, and the practical operation of the various systems in force, which have been submitted by the Local Governments and the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

2. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, owing to the differences of system which of necessity prevail in different parts of India, the proposal to fix a uniform price, at which salt should be sold at all Government Works throughout India, is impracticable. In order, however, to [illegible] the price, which may be charged by the Government to fix it, [illegible] ground principles and not in s[illegible] plete at an unfair advant[illegible] the various markets, by private [illegible] definite instructions appears [illegible]

3. The systems under which the Go[illegible] connection with the salt trade is carried into effect are three—

(1) Charging a customs duty on all salt imported into British India.

(2) Charging an excise duty on all salt manufactured in British India by private persons on their own account.

(3) Manufacturing salt by Government on its own account, either by hired or contract labour, and selling it at a price sufficient to cover the cost of so doing together with a fixed duty equal to the customs or excise duty.

Under the first two systems Government confines itself to taxation; under the third it undertakes the functions of a private manufacturer in addition. In former days the Government was not only a manufacturer but an absolute monopolist; but in 1836 it so far relaxed its position, on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, as to throw open the salt import trade to private enterprise, retaining a monopoly of local manufacture only. From that date onwards, it has been gradually relinquishing direct manufacture in all cases where the necessary supply of salt to the public could be ensured under either the customs duty or the excise duty systems.

4. The three systems at present prevail in the localities described below:—

(1) *Customs duty.*—Bengal (inculding Behar), Assam, and British Burma.

(2) *Excise duty.*—Western India, from the Tapti river south to Cape Comorin. Berar, and the south-west portion of the Central Provinces; also a few spots in Bengal and Orissa, and to a limited extent in Burma.

(3) *Manufacture and monopoly.*—The east coast of the Madras Presidency, the rest of the Central Provinces, Bombay north of the Tapti, Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India.

This classification is, of course, in very general terms; the different salts compete with each other on the boundaries, and interlace in their areas, according to local taste and reference and not price alone; but it may be considered substantially correct.

5. The charges of all kinds which fall on Government from its connection with salt may be described as duties, and are three in number:—

1. Cost of administration; 2, collection; 3, preventive establishments—Charges common to all systems, and arising out of the Government taxation of salt.

2. Cost of production.—Establishments, rent for house; 6, storage; 7, wastage; 8, interest on capital, fixed or floating.—These charges appertain to all systems under which Government either produces salt by hired labour, or buys the salt from the actual producer for resale to the public.

9. Treaty payments; 10, rent of salt sources.—These appertain to the same systems as the preceding. Treaty payments are not always of the same nature; in some instances they correspond with rent which might be paid by a private manufacturer for mines or salt works; in others they are payments to secure the suppression of manufacture in Foreign States, or the right to charge duty on salt consumed in such States.

11. Cost of supervision of production.—Found only when Government produces the salt by hired labour.

12. Commission to agents and contractors on sales.—An exceptional charge, sometimes indispensable.

It will be observed that cost of conveyance from store-house to market is not mentioned, because it is outside the purposes of our calculations, and necessarily falls on the consumer in proportion to his distance from the salt source from which he draws his supplies. In some cases, moreover, where the depots are at a distance from the market, the cost of conveyance to them may be advanced by Government, and recovered in ordinary course.

6. On a scrutiny of the charges enumerated in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen that the first three only, *viz.*, administration, collection, and prevention, are incidental to the interference of taxation purposes, in the ma[illegible] remainder are all borne

7. The various systems at present prevail in the localities described below:—

(1) *Customs duty.*—Bengal (inculding Behar), Assam, and British Burma.

(2) *Excise duty.*—Western India, from the Tapti river south to Cape Comorin. Berar, and the south-west portion of the Central Provinces; also a few spots in Bengal and Orissa, and to a limited extent in Burma.

(3) *Manufacture and monopoly.*—The east coast of the Madras Presidency, the rest of the Central Provinces, Bombay north of the Tapti, Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India.

This classification is, of course, in very general terms; the different salts compete with each other on the boundaries, and interlace in their areas, according to local taste and reference and not price alone; but it may be considered substantially correct.

5. The charges of all kinds which fall on Government from its connection with salt may be described as duties, and are three in number:—

1. Cost of administration; 2, collection; 3, preventive establishments—Charges common to all systems, and arising out of the Government taxation of salt.

2. Cost of production.—Establishments, rent for house; 6, storage; 7, wastage; 8, interest on capital, fixed or floating.—These charges appertain to all systems under which Government either produces salt by hired labour, or buys the salt from the actual producer for resale to the public.

9. Treaty payments; 10, rent of salt sources.—These appertain to the same systems as the preceding. Treaty payments are not always of the same nature; in some instances they correspond with rent which might be paid by a private manufacturer for mines or salt works; in others they are payments to secure the suppression of manufacture in Foreign States, or the right to charge duty on salt consumed in such States.

11. Cost of supervision of production.—Found only when Government produces the salt by hired labour.

12. Commission to agents and contractors on sales.—An exceptional charge, sometimes indispensable.

It will be observed that cost of conveyance from store-house to market is not mentioned, because it is outside the purposes of our calculations, and necessarily falls on the consumer in proportion to his distance from the salt source from which he draws his supplies. In some cases, moreover, where the depots are at a distance from the market, the cost of conveyance to them may be advanced by Government, and recovered in ordinary course.

6. On a scrutiny of the charges enumerated in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen that the first three only, *viz.*, administration, collection, and prevention, are incidental to the interference of taxation purposes, in the manner described. The remainder are all borne alike by Government and private individuals whenever either of them undertakes the trade of producing and selling salt. From this, and economic principles which are too obvious to need that it seems superfluous to set them forth, it follows that whenever Government and the private trader meet, they do not do so on fair terms, and the latter is unjustly weighted, unless the former scrupulously includes in its selling price (exclusive of duty) whatever items the latter has ordinarily to bear. To be more specific, the first three items of charge just mentioned should be paid out of the receipts for duty, the rate being fixed accordingly, if necessary; the remainder should all come into the calculation of the selling price with the exception of such Treaty payments as are made for the prevention of smuggling, or in order to secure for the British Government the right of charging duty on salt consumed in Foreign States. If the selling price is less than it should be, in order to cover all the proper items, a particular locality benefits at the expense of the general tax-payer; if the reverse, the Government is really levying more than the tax allowed by law, excepting of course in the case of salts which, from superior quality and limitation of supply, have an adventitious market value not dependent upon the cost of production. The price may also, in special cases, be affected by the place in which the salt is sold, the quantity included in the transaction, the sum paid by the Government for its purchase, or other peculiar circumstances affecting the sale.

7. To apply the test of these principles to every salt work or group of works with which Government is more or less connected, would in this place be a tedious and unnecessary task. It is sufficient to state that a very careful review of the Indian salt system which has been made shows that in Bengal, Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab mines, Government makes no attempt to impose any charge on salt other than the fixed duty, and, in any case where Government holds a monopoly of salt, a selling price which is calculated to cover the cost of manufacture. The price of salt in Madras is found to be fixed in conformity with the provisions of sections 8, 9, and 10 of Madras Act I of 1878.

8. At the Rajputana salt sources likewise, the price just amounts to what it ought to be under the principles already enumerated, but, as the question is in this instance complicated by large payments made under treaty with various Native States, some further explanation appears desirable. The payments by Governments of Native States in Upper India fall under one other of three heads, being in consideration of their—

(1) leasing certain salt sources to Government;

(2) taking certain measures which rendered it possible to abolish the Inland Customs line; or,

(3) transferring to the British Government the right to levy duty on salt consumed by the subjects of their States.

As to the first-named payments, there can be no doubt that they should be covered by the selling price of salt. Rent of a salt source, and any other charge, whether by way of royalty or otherwise, for permission to work it are as much a portion of the legitimate trade costs of manufacture as storage, wastage, or any other of the unquestioned items. If there no Government monopoly, or even no duty, a private individual embarking in the salt business of these localities would have to pay them just as a trader pays for the purchase of his predecessor's good will or the right to a patent, or to rent a petroleum spring or a gold-washing before he can work them. On the other hand, payments under the second and third heads are of a totally incidental to the levy of a duty upon salt under any system; if the monopoly system were abolished they must be paid by Government, and they should, therefore, be met out of the duty and not included in the selling prices. As to the second, it may be explained that when the abolition of the Inland Customs line was contemplated, it became necessary to arrange with those bordering Native States that they should adopt such measures as would render its continuance unnecessary. The Customs line levied duty on sugar exported from British territory, and on salt imported into British territory, and it prevented the smuggling into British territory of articles, such as spirits, on which the British Government levied an excise duty. The Native States were induced, in consideration of certain payments to (*a*) close their salt works; (*b*) to prevent the export to British territory of salt, spirits, bhang, &c., &c.; (*c*) to undertake not to render the abolition of the duty on sugar nugatory by levying a transit duty on it.

As the expenditure on the Customs line, so far as regards salt, was an expenditure coming under the head of "Prevention and collection," the payments to Native States for exactly the same purposes which replaced it should also be classed under "Prevention and collection." A careful scrutiny of the treaties with the Rajputana States, under which about 28½ lakhs of Rupees are paid to the latter, shows that the amount to be included on all accounts in the selling price of salt under the foregoing principles is Rs. 12,78,740. The balance is chargeable to the duty. Treating the Rajputana sources as one commercial group or concern, which is indispensable in order to prevent inadmissable differences of price within adjacent areas, it has also been ascertained that the average selling price should be 5·2 annas per maund. It actually amounted to 4·95 annas during the past year, and as the difference is in considerable and will almost immediately disappear owing to the increasing consumption of Sambhar salt, no change is at present called for.

9. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it to be necessary, in view of the discussions which have arisen, and the uncertainty which has prevailed, to lay down the principles upon which the selling price of salt should be regulated in all parts of British India in which it is fixed by the Government. Though no change is, as far as His Excellency in Council is aware, called for immediately, it will rest with the Local Governments, and the Commissioner of Inland Customs, within their respective jurisdictions to scrutinise periodically the price from time to time in force, and to take into consideration such adjustments as an increase of sales, or of expenditure, or otherwise, may be found to demand.—*Gazette of India.*

## FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

THE following Resolution is published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of the Administration of district treasuries throughout India, and the system for their management and periodical inspection which is at present in force under the orders quoted above.

2. The information which has already been received shows that fraudulent transactions, considerable in number and in some cases of no mean importance, have taken place within the last few years in almost every province in India. It is also difficult to resist the inference that, if so many frauds are discovered, there must be others which escape detection. It may be that the number and amount of these frauds are not greater than might be expected, considering the large number of district and subordinate treasuries (some 1,300), and the other peculiar conditions of financial administration in India. But whether frauds are more or less prevalent than might be expected, it is abundantly proved that a system of rigorous financial control over the treasuries is necessary.

3. The principal causes which lead to inefficient treasury administration appear to be the following:—

(*a*) Frequent changes of the officers in charge of treasuries.

(*b*) The plac

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| B. Bunder. | Bhosawul | Satari | Dapki |
| Mazgid | Junction*† | Shapura | Akola |
| Byculla " | Sowda | Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) | Boregaum |
| Chinchpoogly | Nimborah | | Katipurna |
| Parel Station | Peora | | Moortizapoor |
| Dadur " | Khanapur | Nagpoor | Mohona |
| Sion " | Burhanpur | Hula Gate | Koorun |
| Coorla " | Chandore | Budlagoor | Dhulia*† |
| Ghat-Cooper | Mandwa | Wangni | Malker |
| Bhandoop | Dongergaum | Narel | Chandoor |
| Tannah* | Ekgaum | Chinchowli | Damergaum |
| Deswa | Khundwa*† | Kurjut*† | Poolgaum |
| Ghatkan Junction | Jawar | Padsadari | Dygaum |
| Titwalla | Singaji | Khandia | Wun (via) |
| Khadawall | Harsud | Lanowlee* | Pownar |
| Wasind | Kirbi | Karli | Sindee |
| Shapoor | Khirsam | Kurkulla | Rooree |
| Nagaum | Theringaee | Tulligaun | Kapri |
| Khurdee | Hurda* | Salaivadi | Saigaon |
| Kusarah* | Timoornee | Chinchwud | Ashvoor |
| Gotipoorah* | Pagdhal | Kirkee | Kelm |
| Ghotee | Kewnee | Poona*†¶ | Barsee Road* |
| Patlegaum | Dhanna | Loonee | Marlesh |
| Dadeeka B. | Khundi | Ooroolee | Unger |
| Siding | Dhilarie | Yeosi | Mohol |
| Nassick Rd* | Etarsee for Hoshengabad | Kheirgaum | Packney |
| Chandwadee | Hampur | Patus | Sholapur*† |
| Niphar | Bagra | Dhond | Hoodgee |
| Lasalgaum | Semri | Boreball | Kurulgaum |
| Sinnar | Bhopawr | Decksai and Bhongawan | Doodneh |
| Gangapoor* | Pasparia (for Pachmari) | Kartrus | Goolburga |
| Lakhongree | Bankeri | Poonulwaree | Shahabad*† |
| Chillingaum | Babal | Warreingaum | Wadi |
| Malgaum | Gadawara | Nargaum | Nulwar |
| Pachora | Bahanee | Khankeer | Yedagherry |
| Girjee | Kureli (for Saugor) | Kullianpoor | Sydapore |
| Chalesawud | Nursingpore | Biawa Bridge | Road |
| Dhamnar | Kuruk Bail | Nandoora | Kistna |
| Pulgaum | | Jullumri | Nulsingpore |
| | | Shwanum* | Raichore*† |

Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
* From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba | Bolsur | Keem | Thasra |
| Church Gate | Wangaum | Palonee | Pali |
| Marine Lines | Danoo Road | Uncleeur | Bhrohavi |
| Grant Road | Goolwood | Broach* | Nariad [bad |
| Mahalukmee | Wewjee | Chumargaum | Mehmooda- |
| Parell | Sunjan | Pallej | Barajree |
| Dadur | Mosalar | Mesgaum | Ahmedabad*† |
| Danaun Rd. | Kurwan | Saburmuttee | |
| Oodwara | Mundala | Ambli Road | |
| Bandra | Dahisur | Sanund | |
| Kolee | Bhadrupore | Charolee | |
| Dongree | Etola | Jackwara | |
| Bendramore | Baroda* | Veerumgaum | |
| Umulsar | Baiwa | Jhund | |
| Newsaree | Wasad | Patree | |
| Marolee | Nowley | Kharraghora | |
| Nolsaree | Anand | Sahli Road | |
| Surat*† | Bhalsi | Lillapore Rd. | |
| Kurrode | Oomrut | Luctor | |
| Dabee | Dakor | Wadwan | |

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MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case .. Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length 4 feet 3 inches; Height, 3 feet 10 inches; Depth 2 feet.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators with Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Viola Dolce Seraphine, Voix Celeste, Vox Humeana, Octave Coupler, Forte I., Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators..Price 750

AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte. and Knee Swell .. .. .. .. .. Price Rs. 300

Two-and-one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II.. .. .. .. .. .. .. Price 650

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

9, RAMPART ROW.

## S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

# CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

## BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.
Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

## THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the duly registered Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "BULL-DOG" Mark is accountable to READ BROTHERS, and must compulsorily deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

Although the claim to "The Bull-Dog Brand" is thus divided, the much-used titles of "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" apply exclusively to the Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Read Brothers, and an injunction in their favour has accordingly been pronounced by the Lords Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

## BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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| CALCUTTA | KURRACHEE | LUCKNOW | BENARES |
| BOMBAY | POONAH | CAWNPORE | LAHORE |
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and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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| MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., | Calcutta. |
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# FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

## MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 265

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

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GENTLEMEN'S SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

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GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

# FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

## WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

*Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.*

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

# BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

## STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

## GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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Price per Copy ..... As. 4

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## NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 2 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION

Wor. Bro. Mackintosh Baldour, was present with his Grand Lodge Officers, all of whom wore the [illegible]

[illegible]OYCE AND CO.,
[illegible]nd Manufacturers.
[illegible]ES STREET, LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which, many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the past TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentry.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE DISPENSER TO THE PATIENT ASKING FOR IT. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

## NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIS PANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade-mark.
J. AND E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
As an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this Extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cox; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable [illegible] acting accurately, it necessarily the remainder should all come into the calculation of the selling price with the exception of [illegible] payment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by their friends as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism are now considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are particularly recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or seminal weakness, they are unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, gout, rheumatism, long suppressed and pernicious, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; H.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRANCIS, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser" by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per copy. DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

## NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24,